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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 465
Special Articles
Observations ..... T. R. Jernigan 468
Americans Must Have School Facilities in China ! ..... J. B. P. 472
Why Japan is Apprehensive Regarding the Peace Conference ..... H. P. Shastri 473
Notes from Peking 475
Who's Who in China 477
News Summary of the Week 478
Men and Events 480
Women and Their Rights ..... Margaret H. Polk, M. D. 484
Far Eastern Press Opinion 490
Finance and Commerce
How China Plans to Build Ships for America ! ..... H. K. Kwong 494
The Economic Role of the Philippines ..... G. Charles Hodges 496
New Books and Publications 502
In the United States Court for China 503

THIS is Victory Week in China ! Shanghai, for the first time in its long and varied career, is bedecked in holiday attire for the celebration of the splendid vindication of Allied arms and prowess. The celebration began on Wednesday evening with a reception by the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai. Invitations were issued to all foreign organizations and business men "to join us in this joyful occasion." The response was general and it is a question whether the Peace Conference itself will be able to boast of so much gold braid and official regalia. Yes, China is celebrating, and although late to get into the game China is there now and there is no question as to which side she is on. Shanghai, in spite of a history that would make many an upstart American metropolis turn green with envy, had never had a parade, a real enthusiastic, blood-stirring parade. But the Red Cross drive last summer broke the precedent and Shanghai had a parade—in spite of the fact that "nothing of the kind had ever been done before." This week Shanghai is having more parades. School children, both foreign and Chinese, organizations, both foreign and Chinese, bands and more bands, floats, representing every country and every colony, yes, even unto Timbuctoo, are represented. In spite of Liberty Loans, Tank Weeks, Victory Loans, Red Cross drives, Y. M. C. A. and United War Work campaigns there was still enough money for the foreign and Chinese communities to "dig-up" for the most decorative and best electrical display ever produced in the Orient. In Japan, the newspapers were forbidden for more than a week to print the terms of the armistice. That lonely autocracy has to have the news of this big event broken gently and cautiously. Not so, China. China knew what had happened almost as soon as it had happened, and China acted. China is also having a peace conference on her own account and she is going to get her house in order for the new start after the big conference. China is making up for her past sins of omission. If she had half a chance she would have been with us all along. Now she has the opportunity and there is no delaying the procession. Give China a very few years of uninterrupted development and there will be no need for asking who has the "special" position in the Far East!

ONE of the most timely publications of the hour is an edition of President Wilson's principal War Addresses which has just been issued by the Commercial Press of Shanghai. They have printed in one volume all of the addresses in which President Wilson interpreted Allied policy and laid down the principles on which a permanent peace could be secured. One edition contains these addresses in Chinese with explanatory notes and the other edition,

which is intended for use in Chinese schools, contains the addresses in both Chinese and English. The translation was done by Dr. Monlin Chiang, who has done the work so well that little of the eloquence of President Wilson's utterances have been lost in the Chinese version If the Chinese are to understand the causes of the Great War which has just ended they will find this understanding through reading the addresses of President Wilson. Americans in China and Allies as well can do the Allied cause no better service than to purchase copies of these addresses and present them to their Chinese friends. The Commercial Press is encouraging work of this sort by offering to supply the Anglo-Chinese edition at 25 cents each and the Chinese edition at 12 cents each if purchased in lots of 1,000 or more.

PEACE in China is within sight, but not yet within reach! The President of China issued a mandate on November 17 ordering the immediate cessation of hostilities on all the Chinese fronts as a preliminary measure for the holding of a peace conference to consider the question of the unification of China. This mandate should have been issued ten months ago when Changsha and Yochow, two important cities in Hunan, were recaptured by the Northern forces. Had the government done so, much hardship experienced by the people in general would have been avoided, and a dozen Japanese loans amounting to nearly $200,000,000 with valuable mining and other rights as security would not have been made. Though much belated, the mandate has been welcomed by the people, who are longing for the return of the days when they were allowed to pursue their vocations without molestation from military and semi-bandit officials.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the delegates from both North and South to meet and discuss terms for a compromise. In about two weeks a peace conference will be convened, most probably at Nanking. The government has sent Mr. Sze Yu, an enlightened politician, to interview General Li Shun, military governor of Kiangsu, on the question. Telegrams are being exchanged between leaders in Peking and those in the South-western provinces, both of whom have been awakened by the cessation of war in Europe to a realization of the fact that the further prolongation of the civil strife in China might prevent her from obtaining representation at the international peace conference. The most important factor in the whole situation principally responsible for the existence of this reasonable attitude on the part of Chinese militarists towards the problem of peace however is Japan's decision not to advance to them any more loans.

THANKS are due to the British and American governments for having exerted sufficient pressure to stop the Japanese financiers from supplying the Chinese militarists with funds for wasteful purposes. As long as the European War continued, such pressure had no results. Prior to November 11, or before the final collapse of Germany, the Tokio government attempted to make the world understand that it was powerless to prevent its merchants from financing China's war. Intelligent Chinese observe with interest the spontaneous and complete stopping by Japanese financiers of all payments on loans since November 11. If China's civil war is not renewed, it will be largely because Japan has ceased supplying the silver bullets. As long as the militarists in the North or in the South can secure foreign funds, use half of them for real war purposes and pocket the other half, they laugh at any peace idea. Japan knows this truth, and knowing, has profited thereby. The silent intervention of the Entente and America has brought about a change in Japan's attitude. That is why the Northern and Southern militarists are paying attention to the peace movement, and have not yet tried to check it. However, the schemers in both camps, who are now using their pens as weapons, are not so favorably disposed towards the movement which, if successfully carried out, will deprive them of an opportunity to make money. Among them are Sun Hung-yi, former Minister of the Interior, and Kuo Chung-siu, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Their influence in Kwangtung is still felt. It is feared that that province will be the last to consent to sending delegates to the peace conference, and the last to make peace.

AS Kwangsi and Kweichow are more or less under the control of General Lu Yung-ting, these will most probably be the first two provinces to accept the peace terms. Hunan, Yunnan and Szechuan, which are also being ruled by the militarists, will likewise follow suit. When these five provinces have re-joined the union, Kwangtung will have to do the same or fight the Central government alone. If it chooses the latter alternative, it will fight a losing battle. This appears to be the situation in China to-day. Credit must be given to the Peace Hastening Society, of which Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, is president and Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University, is vice-president, for having made the forthcoming peace conference possible. The idea for holding such a conference was first originated with some leaders in the South-western provinces, namely General Lu Yung-ting and General Tang Chi-yao, former military governor of Yunnan and conqueror of Szechuan. It was communicated to the Peace

Hastening Society in reply to its telegram pleading for the cessation of hostilities and the resumption of the former relations between Peking and the province. When it was first transmitted to President Hsu and his cabinet ministers, the idea was rejected. A cabinet meeting was held recently and the decision was that the Central government could not condescend to such an extent as to send delegates to such a peace conference to discuss the terms of compromise with the representatives of the rebel provinces, as this would involve a recognition of their belligerency.

ALTHOUGH despondent, but not hopeless, the president and the vice-president of the Peace Hastening Society gave a dinner to the cabinet ministers and a number of visiting military governors a week ago at the Naval Club, during which they explained the necessity of arranging peace through such a conference. The guests were finally convinced of the soundness of the views. On Saturday, a cabinet meeting was held, and it was agreed to the convening of the peace conference either at Nanking or Shanghai. At the same time, telegrams were sent to the leaders in the Southwestern provinces urging them to dispatch representatives to Peking for arriving at some understanding previous to the main conference, and informing them that precautionary troops stationed along the Peking-Tientsin and the Peking-Mukden railways, who were ordered to arrest Southern agents, have been withdrawn, thereby assuring them of its sincerity in the attempt to compose political differences.

THE Peace Hastening Society has thus done much for the country. Its popularity with the people is growing by leaps and bounds. The original promoter of the society was Liang Shih-yi, present Speaker of the Senate. Owing to his strong opposition to the election of a Northerner to the Vice-Presidency, he has incurred the displeasure of the Northern militarists, and realizing that under the circumstances the peace society would fail to accomplish anything with himself as its head, he gave up the leadership in favor of Hsiung Hsi-ling, who is on friendly terms with the leaders in the Southwestern provinces—for instance, both Generals Lu Yung-ting and Tang Chi-yao, two important opposition leaders, responded to his appeal for relief funds last year when the disastrous flood visited Tientsin—and enjoys the confidence of the President in the North. Seeing that the promoters of the Peace Hastening Society are daily receiving the support of the people, and that their influence might affect ultimately those who are ruling in Peking, the Acting Prime Minister has started a peace society of his own called "The Ho Ping Tung Yih Hui," or the Peace Unification Society. The nominal promoter of the new society is Mr. Yu, Vice-Minister of the Interior, who married Premier Chien's niece. Rumor has is that its members are subsidized by the government. How much truth there is in it, has not been ascertained. As though to contradict the rumor, the new society issued a declaration two days ago stating that it would limit its activities only to the promotion of peace; would have nothing to do with the choice of candidates for ministerial portfolios; and its membership was open to everybody. The formation of the rival peace promotion society is, however, significant nevertheless, and is probably an undesirable feature. Its promoters would better have thrown all their efforts to make the first peace society a success instead of endeavoring to create an unpleasant condition of competition.

PRESIDENT Hsu Shih-chang is backing both peace societies. Thinking Chinese have been criticising him for playing one society against the other with the hope that he may be able to make use of both and yet be free from any obligation to either of them. This was the policy of Yuan Shih-kai, who was accustomed to setting up one party and then another and making them fight so that he might obtain advantages. This will not work in present-day Chinese politics. The earlier the high Chinese officials recognize it the better for China and her four hundred million people. On account of the possibility that the delegates to the peace conference may not be able to agree on certain conditions prerequisite to the reunion of China, and because of the intrigue of the rival peace promotions in the North as well as in the South, many thinking Chinese are of the opinion that domestic peace for China is only within sight, but not within reach, to borrow a phrase of Pre-

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OF THE FAR EAST

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sident Wilson. However, the leaders of both sides are well aware of the fact by this time that there are two ways of settling China's internal problem: First, settle it themselves; Second, foreign Powers will settle it for them. When they are confronted with these alternatives, they will likely choose the first, if Japan can be further restrained from mixing in the matter.

THERE is no one in the Far East, except the Japanese themselves, who know how much money China has borrowed from Japanese bankers since the beginning of the European War. The amount has been variously estimated from G. $180,000,000 to $250,000,000. The difficulty in finding out the exact amount is due to the fact that "everybody" has been borrowing more or less independently. If one of the provincial military governors needed money, he first applied to Peking, but if unsuccessful there, he always found some Japanese financier ready to make the deal privately, providing the military governor would agree to the mortgaging of certain concessions in his territory. In addition to the independent borrowing on the part of the military governors and provincial officials, Peking and Canton have done a lot of borrowing on their own account, also pledging natural resources. The question naturally arises, What has become of the money? In accordance with the old Chinese custom, if an official needed $100,000 to pay his soldiers, he would ask for $200,000. After some negotiations and exchange of telegrams, the official might get, say, $150,000. But out of this he must pay commissions and bonuses to those who helped to make the deal. Then he would use what he needed for the payment of his soldiers, say, $50,000, and the rest belonged to him to use for personal purposes. Since the epidemic of Japanese loans began, many Chinese officials have suddenly become capitalists and are able to speak in sums not to be laughed at even on Wall Street. Tientsin, since it is the nearest foreign controlled port to Peking, is the center for the new Chinese get-rich-quick officials. Rumors of new manufacturing industries, mining enterprises and new banks fill the tea houses. Chinese business men in general look upon this matter with complacency. To them it is the natural course of events. "Become Official—Get Rich," has long been a common saying of the Chinese. They overlook the fact that it is the nation and its people who must pay the bills. Most Western nations have been through this same period in their histories. In America and enlightened European countries the embezzling official is not only socially ostracized, but is made to pay the penalty of the law. Until public conscience in China is aroused on this question, there can be little hope for better things in this country.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

MY son was with me on the first shooting trip of the season and we shot on the banks of the Yangtze river from Anking to Wuhu and then on the banks of the Wuhu Creek as far as Kaoshun. Last evening we put away our guns and directed the *laodah* to turn the bow of the houseboat towards Nanking. Our shoot commenced the first of the month and we were armed with excellent guns and plenty of cartridges. We had with us two pointers and three spaniels, all industrious and sensible dogs, but after careful and diligent hunting we did not see more than fifteen pheasants from Anking to Wuhu. This game bird has been practically exterminated on the banks of the river indicated. I had heard that this was true but now I have had the experience. As late as five or six years ago the shooting was fairly good on the river banks, and seldom did the shooter return to the houseboat with an empty bag. After entering Wuhu Creek, and going on shore at the places I have been accustomed to visit for the past several seasons, it was not long before we were confronted with the proof that the pheasants in the Wuhu section were unusually scarce and had not escaped the destruction of the native shooter, who shoots for the market, and the foreigner who shoots to make a big bag. Hunters of this character will hardly be classed as sportsmen. Nor will the shooters from Hongkong, Shanghai or any other place who, several years ago, shot in the Wuhu district. And each shooter was dissatisfied if his bag did not count more than a hundred pheasants. The mania, for it was not less, to shoot from early morning until late in the afternoon in order to hang around the houseboat two or three hundred pheasants is now as regrettable to the old generation of shooters as to the new in that it has about put an end to a sport both healthy and fascinating. It should be of little pleasure to recall shooting days when pheasants were thoughtlessly shot because they were plentiful, nor ought it to be a happy reminder of such days to look on photographs of houseboats with two or three hundred pheasants exhibited on the sides and from the riggings as trophies of skill in the use of a sporting gun.

BUT those days will never return and unless some prompt and positive action is taken by the Chinese government to preserve the life of game birds there will be no return of the pheasant either. From the proofs before me it is necessary to enact the most stringent game laws to prevent this beautiful game bird from being wholly exterminated, and after enactment the laws must be rigidly enforced. It is useless to

attempt to locate the blame for the rapid extermination of the game birds as is sometimes done in articles on the subject. The native shooter is not any more responsible than the foreign, and if the government should prohibit the exportation of pheasants, that measure alone would result in their increase in a few years. So long as the native hunter is provided with ammunition and pay for the pheasants he delivers to the cold storage and exporting companies, he may be expected to shoot at all seasons of the year for a business which disregards the season for procreation but buys and exports at all seasons.

IT is reasonable to presume that neither the Peking or Canton governments ever considered a law to protect the game birds in China. Such a law could be written on a sheet of ordinary note paper and in a few moments. It is understood that there is a commission holding its session at Peking to revise the laws of China and provide a code for the Republic. If that Body of Codifiers were to advise the enactment of the law indicated it would doubtless receive the approval of the government. In other countries, and especially in the United States, there are laws protecting game birds, which are stringently enforced. There are forty-eight states composing the United States, and each state has its law to prevent game birds and game animals from being wantonly destroyed or being shot for the market, and recently there has been organized in the United States a society with rational aims to preserve bird life. The object of this society is to have the United States to act in concert with the enactment of uniform bird laws to be enforced alike in all states, and in that way to make the laws more effective. This subject, in its humanitarian and other aspects, has grown in importance and is receiving the attention of the United States Congress. Not only are laws in force in the United States providing for the safety of domestic game birds, but the laws also apply to their migrations over the country. The purpose and intention of the law is that wild birds shall not be wantonly and indiscriminately killed and that the shooter shall enjoy his sport under proper restraints or not enjoy it at all. The scarcity of the game birds in the sections of China that I have referred to is confirmed by reports of their scarcity in other sections where a few years ago many could be found, and it would seem that the government of China should not delay in giving the subject effective consideration by laws prohibiting exportation and prescribing the period within which the game birds may be shot and limiting the number, applicable alike to the native and foreigners, with a preventive penalty when the law is violated.

THE rain and high wind for days kept me on the houseboat and prevented any shooting on shore. To be confined on a houseboat for a week is solitude without a single charm, and it now seems that as regards the outside world, the Wuhu section, like other sections of China, is still solitude notwithstanding the great war and busy activities in other places. There are no reviews or newspapers published in this part of China and the natives are in apparent contentment. There are no appearances to show that they are unhappy and dissatisfied to live and move on the lines marked out by the hand of Fate, and on which they have lived and moved during the centuries. It is doubtful if one in a thousand has ever heard of the war in Europe and that but few know of Peking and its distinction as the Capital city of China. It is probable that there are not a more law-abiding people inhabiting any country than the people of China, although living under a government that has never been encouraging or responsive to their good qualities of citizenship. What is most needed in China is a Lincoln and an emancipation proclamation. The condition of the Chinese peasant or coolie is not as comfortable or as humanitarian as was that of the Southern slave prior to the American Civil War. The slave was protected, fed and clothed by his owner. And although doubtless, in exceptional cases, was cruelly treated by a brute of a master, in general his treatment was kind. In this connection I will quote what I read last evening in "Wilson's History of the American People"—Volume IV. —page 250. The author was describing the conduct of the Southern slaves on the plantations where gentlewomen alone presided, while their husbands, brothers, sons, men and youths alike, were serving in the Southern army, and writes: "Great gangs of cheery negroes worked in the fields, reaped and gardened and did their lovely Mistresses' bidding in all things without restlessness, with quiet industry, with show of faithful appreciation, even no distemper touched them; no breath of violence or revolt stirred amongst them. There was, it seemed, no wrong they fretted under or wished to see righted. The smiling fields not yet trodden by the feet of armies still produced their golden harvests of grain under the hands of the willing slaves; and the armies were fed." The author of the above quotation is now President of the United States, and as Commander-in-Chief of its Army and Navy has not hesitated to send the descendants of former Southern slaves to foreign lands to uphold on the battlefield the honor of the flag that protects them as American citizens. Being a Southern man himself and therefore better capable of understanding the negro, he has put on enduring record a just

tribute to their fidelity. It may be mentioned here that on page 232 of the volume referred to, Wilson gives a clear explanation of the reason why Mr. Lincoln departed so radically from his declared policy as to issue his emancipation proclamation.

THE policy which Lincoln declared would guide him when he became President was, that slavery would not be extended and was not to be interfered with as then established in the South, but when it was believed that the war might endanger the existence of the Union, the proclamation was a measure to save the Union in that it would excite the moral sentiment of the world against the South and lead to the defeat of her armies; and in a very material way it succeeded. There was a provision in the constitution of the Confederated States positively prohibiting the importation of slaves from any source and Southern statesmanship was aware that however the war might end the institution of slavery could not be continued. Washington, Jefferson and other Southern men who were prominent in making the Union owned slaves, but liberated them by written documents, and as the North and South were responsible for the existence of slavery they naturally believed the question would be adjusted without a civil war. The Supreme Court had decided that a negro was not a citizen, but the property of his owner, and the South proposed to respect the decision of the Supreme Judicial Tribunal until the constitution could be amended so as to render it inoperative.

IT cannot be written too often that the great hindrance to the proper internal development of China is the need of a government with a respectable knowledge of the outside world and one to feel and respond to the march of progress. It may be written that for at least three hundred years the government at Peking has steadfastly turned its face against foreign intercourse and domestic improvements. Every foreign idea has apparently been opposed as if a deadly enemy to the government, and a domestic movement which foreshadowed improvement has encountered similar hostility. This policy to live in the past and to keep out of the current of history has so taken possession of mental China as to reduce the mind to a state of inactivity and what is worse, content to be inactive. There have been hopeful indications of a change of policy within the last few years but when what has been accomplished is looked at in comparison with the magnificent opportunities the work of advancement seems small. A nation of supposed unsurpassed resources is now experiencing the inconveniences, not to say dangers, of not doing anything for itself. The spectacle is presented of the representatives of a nation, small in comparison, in Peking mapping out and dictating what China shall and shall not do, and in the Capital of no other nation in the world would any such assertion or authority be tolerated. It is a humiliation put on China, because of her known weakness and a purpose which will keep her weak without a change. But will there be such a change that will stand China on her feet and empower her with the essential mutuality of will without which no agreement is valid? That is the important question.

HOWEVER much China may be to blame for her present weakness and fear of Japan it is nevertheless an important condition from which she must rescue herself or be rescued before there can be the development of any remunerative lines of industry. At this time England and America ought to know that the course of the Peking government is to pledge everything in China that is satisfactory security for the loan of money, and the presence of Japan at Peking to make loans and pledges of far-reaching nature, may be followed by serious consequences when the war ends and when the international reactions of nations are adjusted and placed on a foundation of equity and equal opportunities. The oft-repeated fact, that electricity has made neighbors of nations, will enter largely as an element in the means of adjustment, and Japan will doubtless be then apprised that her nearness to China is not recognized as giving her superior privileges in the trade or development of China, and that the many agreements she has entered into with China will have to be curtailed as to their monopolistic provisions. It would be a piece of assumptive arrogance on the part of any nation to believe that it alone would be allowed control of a fifth of the area and population of the world and say what should be cultivated on its land, how it should be developed and with whom the people should do business. If Japan or any other nation has that belief there will be a disappointment in a day soon to come, and there is nothing in the Lansing-Ishii agreement to delay its coming.

BEARING on this subject there is a passage in Mr. Elliot's address before the University Club meriting special consideration. It was published in the REVIEW of October 26, as follows: "It would be nothing short of dire calamity if the great mercantile fleet now being created in American shipyards were turned over to foreign flags after the war. Because America has allowed certain impractical men to set the conditions under which their ships should practically operate, the American flag has almost disappeared from the Pacific, but to-day public opinion has fully determined on its maintenance."

Mr. Elliot is to be the resident director of the Grace China Company interest in China and it is refreshing to have a representative of such sentiments as the head of a leading American business company. As far back as twenty years the writer has had some knowledge officially and personally of the struggle of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to maintain itself on the great ocean of the world, and was in China when the thoughtless act of the American government drove out of business the company that carried its mail and cargoes to Asiatic lands and its flag on the Pacific Ocean. It was an act that properly discredited the practical forethought of the administration responsible for it, and which it now appears to realize. But, as Mr. Elliot says, American public sentiment will not submit to any more of like mistakes, but means that the American flag shall be seen on every sea protecting the exported products of American industries. The public sentiment in America which was not convinced of the necessity of a merchant marine amply sufficient for external and internal American trade ought never to be permitted to control the policy of the government. The experiences of the war should be enough to convince any doubting Thomas that the absolute safety of the country demands a navy which cannot be dominated and other ships ever ready to fill the requisitions of the government. The declaration of war against Germany would have been a practical failure had not England placed her magnificent merchant marine at the disposal of the American government for transporting its soldiers to France, the food to feed them and the arms and ammunition which have enabled them to carry their flag victoriously on to so many battlefields. And turning to a more peaceful accomplishment, there is the Panama Canal and other trade routes over the waters and for more than half a century American business men have been compelled to charter foreign ships whenever they wanted to export their home products and to do their export trade under foreign flags. With a merchant marine suitable to the needs of the most productive country, the American flag oftener than the flag of any other nationality would be seen from the banks of the Panama Canal, and also with more frequency on the high seas. But now it is seldom seen in either place, and an awakening is needed in America on shipping lines, as much so as in China on all lines.

I HAVE not read the report of the Municipal Council on the Hongkew riots but from the comments of the Shanghai newspapers the report charges that the Japanese are responsible and asks that the disorderly element of that nationality be deported. The Council is composed of a conservative body of men and would reach no intemperate conclusion on any subject it might have under consideration. If it has concluded, and so stated under its authority, that there are unruly elements of the Japanese population at Shanghai dangerous to the peace of the city, and which should be removed, the Consular Body might deem the matter of sufficient importance to receive its attention. But there is another view, quite as serious, which ought to be considered, and it is what occurred subsequent to the riot, relating to the conduct of influential Japanese residents, inconsistent with respect to good order and which has not escaped the attention of the Council. At Shanghai the Japanese residents have organized a social club and among the members are many Japanese prominent in business and the Japanese Consular officials. The club, like other similar clubs, was formed to promote the social pleasures and amenities of those Japanese who, according to their standing, were entitled to become members. What it meant is, that the club is composed of the better class of Japanese and is under the government of that class. But very soon after the riot the published reports informed the public that the club building was used for a meeting of Japanese generally to express in a formal way what they thought of the riot and that Shanghai should offer a conciliation or balm to their pride. There were some resolutions passed of a character that would indicate that Shanghai was some inland Chinese town, presided over by a timid native magistrate, who could be frightened into the surrender of its police house. But Shanghai is not such a town. It is an international port, under the government of the great Powers of the world, which is not to be changed by resolutions passed at a mass meeting of anyone or more of the nationals represented and constituting that government. Japan is one of the Powers, and has one of her subjects as a member of the Municipal Council, another a member of the Consular Body, and another in Peking a member of the diplomatic corps, but none of these representations warrant Japanese in proposing to take a large police district of Shanghai under their special and independent supervision, and for no other reason than that there has been a riot in the same district which they are officially charged with inciting. For a long time Shanghai has been governed as at present and no city is better governed. The regulations which prescribe how the affairs of the city shall be administered have proved adequate to its growth and prosperity from a fishing village built on mud flats until it has become a first grade commercial metropolis. No one is compelled to live at Shanghai. It is not a penal colony, and those who are not satisfied with its laws and their administration are not prevented from going away.

Americans Must Have School Facilities in China!

SOMEONE once said that an American or European child brought up and educated in the Orient, would either be a genius or a criminal. Whether this statement has any foundation in fact is not known, but all agree that the matter of education of children is a problem for the American or European who lives in the Far East. There are now approximately 7,000 Americans in China and they are scattered from Siberia to Canton, with more in the Settlements, Siam and India. Outside of two or three inefficient and poorly supported private institutions, those Americans who are married and have families have no facilities for educating their children. Consequently, few Americans come to this country for business or for professional activities with any idea of living here permanently. Contracts are usually from three to five years—then back to the home land. This is no way to build foreign trade or anything else. Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans go into the overseas service as a career. They may return home to spend their leisure years, but they go into foreign trade or other foreign activities with an idea of remaining in that service for a number of years. This tends to build for permanency. You can't build up a permanent business, a permanent school, or anything else that will stand if you have to be constantly breaking-in and training new employees and managers. It also creates a bad impression upon the people of the country where the contact is. Why should a Chinese think seriously of entering into a business partnership with an American when that American is likely to throw the whole thing overboard and go home in the midst of the matter.

A MOVEMENT is now afoot to construct and endow an American school of collegiate standing in Shanghai, the chief commercial port of China. It is planned to make this school of the very highest class, a model for China to build her institutions by, and a model for American enterprise in China. Although chiefly for American young men and women, the institution will also be open for other nationals, European as well as Chinese. This school should be rightly named the "John Hay" or "Woodrow Wilson" school as a monument to far-sighted American statesmanship. In the years to come, when the Orient develops in the arts and sciences and strikes a pace with the West, this school will be the American point of permanent contact with China. From it will emanate the constructive ideas and ideals that have been so largely instrumental in building a nation on the American continent.

NOW the problem is this: The time has arrived for the actual construction of this school. A nucleus exists in the present Shanghai American School which now has an enrollment of about 140 students, but is meagerly supported through private sources, largely missionary. The Board of Directors has been broadened to include representatives from the business community and the instruction work now being done, considering the low salaries paid to teachers, is exceptionally high class. To construct and endow a suitable school with ample grounds and equipment will require in round numbers about G. $300,000. Strenuous efforts are now being made to raise this money. The various missionary boards have agreed to do their part and a committee of business men in New York is working along the same line. The time has arrived for super-efforts on the part of the American community in China. In all China in both missionary and business communities there are approximately 1,200 children of school age. These children are scattered around in small private schools, in Chinese schools, some are in boarding schools away from parental influence in America and elsewhere; and some are in French schools and some are in British schools. The point is that they are not being educated in accordance with American educational ideals, regardless of the excellence of other institutions they may be attending. The American who has been entirely educated abroad is usually as sorry a spectacle as the Frenchman, Englishman, Chinese or Japanese who has been entirely educated in America. Bolshevik or world-brotherhood doctrines to the contrary, we are not yet ready to throw overboard our nationality.

America has cast her lot with the other nations of the world. She gave her blood and treasure for an ideal. The job wasn't completed when the Kaiser resigned. The job just begins when the Peace documents are signed. Americans have a responsibility and there is no shirking the task. Education—broad, constructive education, that lifts the heart as well as the mind is needed at home and in the outports. America has spent millions in the education of the Chinese, the Japanese and the Filipinos. If it were put up to China, she would build this school herself in appreciation of what America has done and will do in the development and rebuilding of this country. Through American leadership, millions have been raised in China for Liberty Bonds and war relief work in the last two years. American leadership can build this school, if Americans in China can be made to see the far-reaching importance of the idea. Indications point to the fact that this job will be undertaken and completed in accordance with other big jobs just finished.

J. B. P.

Why Japan is Apprehensive Regarding the Peace Conference

BY H. P. SHASTRI

JAPAN entered the Great War, not because she wished to promote the cause of democracy, but to fulfil her treaty obligations with Great Britain. Democracy is not suited to Japan and many of her enlightened sons consider democracy as a dangerous institution. While in Japan if you speak a word in favor of democracy or for the poor laborer, you will find yourself "protected" by police spies all day long. Many of the Japanese professors who have received education in Germany have stood true to her by writing openly pro-German articles. But since the Emperor of Japan declared war on Germany and Austria the nation accepted the war conditions. Fortunately the far-seeing Japanese have taken full advantage of the world conditions and the war leaves Japan in a much more prosperous condition than she has ever been before. As to her part in the war, we will have to admit that she has done more than what was expected of her and her part has been very important and highly useful to the Allies. But during the war, she has been very uncharitable to China, and the civil war between the Peking militarists and the Southern constitutionalists would have ended long ago had Japan not lent her help to the Peking government. The unwise policy of the Terauchi government has embittered the feelings of China and it will take years to restore the good feelings between these two nations. It is a pity that the Terauchi cabinet did not see that Japan's connections with China will last till eternity and that the wounds inflicted on China will ever remain a cause of friction. But now the wind is blowing in a different direction and the nation of Japan, which is upright and chivalrous, is thinking of how to undo the doings of Okuma and Terauchi. But now, as God has given victory to the Allies, it is interesting to note what the Japanese think of the result of the war. Japan will take some time to recover from the shocks of the rice riots, labor troubles and influenza epidemics and to be able to think calmly of the after-war conditions.

A very interesting movement going on in Japan these days is a crusade against "democracy" or "dangerous thoughts." It is headed by M. Toyama, and according to the *Japan Chronicle* many of Mr. Toyama's followers have come to Osaka to carry on a vigorous propaganda. It should be known that Mr. Toyama is one of the most unselfish and magnanimous patriots of Japan, who commands universal respect and whose name is venerated throughout the empire. According to the *Osaka Mainichi* those who are carrying on the propaganda in Osaka in Mr. Toyama's name are reported to be saying:

It is only natural that we should now start a movement to vindicate the glorious traditions of the national condition of this country. Our object is not merely to chastise those who hold "dangerous thoughts." Evils since the days of the Restoration have combined and caused insecurity of living, and this state of affairs has given itself to the fostering of un-Japanese (*hio kokumin*) ideas, such as democracy, socialism or republicanism. We shall try to make clear who are responsible for this state of affairs, and to make people understand what a *kin-o muketsu*—(a stereotyped term used in referring to the perfect Constitution of Japan, literally meaning a gold jar with no stains)—our national policy is. With regard to our movement, we have exchanged views with the Minister of the Imperial Household and with prominent scholars and statesmen, who all well understand our motives. To start with, we are going to hold speech-meetings in Kinki district, Miye and Aichi, and then we return to Tokio. The second stage of our movement will begin with meetings in the Chugoku district and Kyushu.

Personally, I doubt very much whether the venerable Toyama, whose moral greatness and political far-sightedness is proverbial in Japan, is really connected with this propaganda.

Another topic of interest under discussion in the Japanese press is the Siberian question. When the question of an expedition to Siberia was in the air, many of the Japanese writers suggested Japan's single-handed operations in that country. Those of her sons who cherish insatiable hunger of land, though fortunately they have no hand in shaping the foreign policy of the empire, thought it a good opportunity to extend the frontiers of the Japanese Empire. Then some insinuated that America had territorial ambitions in Siberia which Japan should thwart. This current of thought is still active and the following quotation from Dr. Senago of the Imperial University of Kioto, reproduced from the *Japan Chronicle*, is not without interest:

The Siberian question has a most important bearing upon Japan's interests, and Dr. Senga thinks that if America extends her influence there after the war, Japan's interests will be seriously jeopardised. America is now attempting to secure certain railway and mining rights and interests in Siberia, with the ultimate object, it seems, of making an American colony of that territory. In the event of this scheme materialising Japan will be placed in a most perilous position. This being so, it is absolutely necessary for Japan to do all she can to frustrate the American scheme, in case that country claims certain special rights and interests in Siberia. In advocating this line of policy Dr. Senga does not suggest that Japan should put herself in a position to control Siberia in America's stead, but urges that Japan should see that Siberia is left to Russia's own exploitation, without allowing any other Power to secure rights and interests there. Unless the Japanese authorities pay sufficient care to the points above enumerated, the Professor says in conclusion, Japan may find herself in a very dangerous position at some future time.

That America is looked upon with feelings of admiration by a number of educated Japanese is also equally certain. The young patriot, fresh from Middle or High School, drunk deep in Imperialism, has little respect for the white man. But no responsible man cares for what he thinks. Here is what Dr. Suyehiro of the Imperial University of Kioto says:

Hitherto the Japanese have not regarded America as a formidable country to deal with, but this idea has been shown by the war to be entirely mistaken. The war has converted the United States into a great military and naval Power, and to crown all she has tremendous financial resources to draw upon. It is said that America is capable of defraying a war expenditure for twenty-five years at the rate of her actual expenses during the first year of her war with Germany. Not only is the country great in the matter of material power, but she is also very great morally. For instance, American citizens of ability and influence are willing to work for their country at a yearly salary of one dollar; the nation is ready to put up with meatless and wheatless days in order to ensure an ample supply of meat and wheat to the Allied countries; and lastly no voice of protest is raised against the prohibition of brewing to be shortly enforced. The spirit of willing sacrifice displayed by the Americans in these matters is simply astounding. In every respect America gives proof of her greatness, and Japan, who is very defective, materially and spiritually, is no match for America. Any armed conflict with such a mighty nation can only endanger Japan's very existence, and therefore every care must be taken by Japan to avoid conflict with America.

The proposed League of Nations is still an enigma. I myself have not yet been able to understand fully the practicability of the scheme. In his epoc-making utterances during the war President Wilson has made no mention of the Asiatic nations. Japan too is yet unable to decide about the great question. Her responsibilities in the Orient are great. The Japanese statesmen understand well that unless supported by China, Japan has not a very bright future. A strong China allied to Japan can ensure lasting peace in the Orient. How far the proposed League of Nations affects the fate of the Eastern Republic and the Island Empire is not yet easy to judge. I think the following quotation from an editorial article in the *Yorodzu Cho-ho* on the League of Nations is thoughtful and interesting:

A League of Nations which does not guarantee the equal opportunity and equal treatment of all races and nationalities is by no means perfect. If the American President is really desirous of making his plan successful, he should have courage to abolish all the laws and regulations of his country which discriminate against races other than white. Is President Wilson determined to do this? Japan has the right to ask him for a definite answer. Secondly, the problem relating to the reduction of armaments is certainly one of the most important as well as the most difficult questions to be solved at the coming peace conference. The Powers of Europe and America may disperse their armies when the war is over, and their huge guns and tanks may be converted into machinery. But have they the determination to carry out the reduction of their great navies? If they demand of Japan to dissolve her great army, while maintaining their naval forces entirely untouched, Japan has no reason to obey their dictation. Certainly, we do not insist on the present military system of Japan. The war has taught us that it is unnecessary to maintain a huge standing army in the days of peace. Russia's failure in the war is to be attributed chiefly to her industrial unpreparedness. America's great success is to be attributed, on the other hand, chiefly to her industrial preparedness, though she has been unprepared from the military point of view. Therefore, the first thing to be done by the Japanese people after the war is to make the empire one of the greatest industrial Powers in the world. This is, indeed, the fundamental and real preparedness both for war and peace.

It is almost a settled fact that the German colonies in the hands of the Allies will not be returned to her. France will get her lost possessions, Alsace and Lorraine, Italy is likely to get a portion of Austria which formerly belonged to her, Great Britain may retain some of the African possessions of Germany. What will Japan get as a reward for her services to the Allies? This question is engaging the attention of most of the Japanese statesmen. When others are going to get their share of the German colonies what should Japan claim? This is a very common question in Japan to-day. Is Japan selfish to put up such a demand? When her sons have shed their blood, when her ships have been sent to the bottom of the ocean by the German submarines, when she has done her part honorably in the war, why should she not claim her share? The terms of peace proposed by Marquis Okuma have already appeared in the REVIEW. Even during the prosecution of the war men like Dr. Miyake have advanced Japan's claims and there is a unanimous demand for the South Sea islands already in the possession of Japan. But this is a weighty question and requires to be very calmly discussed. The Premier of Australia has already expressed his opinions in England and in America about the disposition of the South Sea islands and as the geographical position of the islands touch Australia so closely great care has to be exercised about the disposal of them. The climate of the islands being so hot, it is not likely that they can become a suitable place for Japanese immigration. But there is much room for industrial development there. The main question is that if a naval base is established at these islands by a Power other than Australia, it will ever remain a dagger at the heart of Australia.

Japan has already declared her aims to return Tsingtao to China. But now there are many in Japan who wish to withdraw that declaration. The following from the *Osaka Mainichi* on this vital question by one of the Japanese authorities on international law will be read with

interests by the readers of the REVIEW. This is by no means a solitary opinion on the question.

The question is now whether Germany will make an immediate surrender or put up a desperate fight before she is brought to her knees. There are various opinions expressed as to the attitude Japan should assume at the peace conference, but so far as European questions are concerned, Japan will have little more to do than support the claims advanced by Great Britain, America and France. Of course, Germany will fall in prestige after the war, but it seems necessary for the preservation of the balance of power that she should remain one of the predominant Powers. The reduction of Germany to a second-rate Power would mean the absolute supremacy of some other country or countries, which would not be an unmixed blessing to the rest of the world. With regard to questions concerning Siberia, the South Sea islands and Tsingtao, Japan will insist on her demands, though it is needless to say that she harbors no territorial ambition. Now, Great Britain will not give up Germany's Pacific islands which she has captured, so it is pretty certain that those islands under Japanese occupation will become our possessions. As to the disposition of Tsingtao, this country made a declaration in the early stage of the war, but the restoration of the territory to China must come out of Japan's free will, and not by the pressure of any other Power. Japan may conveniently hold Tsingtao in her hands until the proper time arrives for returning it to China. Next is the Siberian problem, which is far more important than the questions noted above. Unbridled competition between the Japanese and Americans in Siberia will not do; the best way is to let Russia develop the resources of Siberia by herself, without either Japan or America trying to establish ascendency in the regions. The question demands careful handling, since it is feared that the clash of the Japanese and American interests in the vast territory may give rise to serious complications between the two Powers.

Notes from Peking

A mandate will be issued to-morrow ordering the suspension of hostilities on all fronts in China.

Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Minister to America, has been appointed Minister Lu's principal assistant at the peace conference.

The President has invited a number of the Allied legations to dinner on November 18, when the San Hai is to be opened for celebrations.

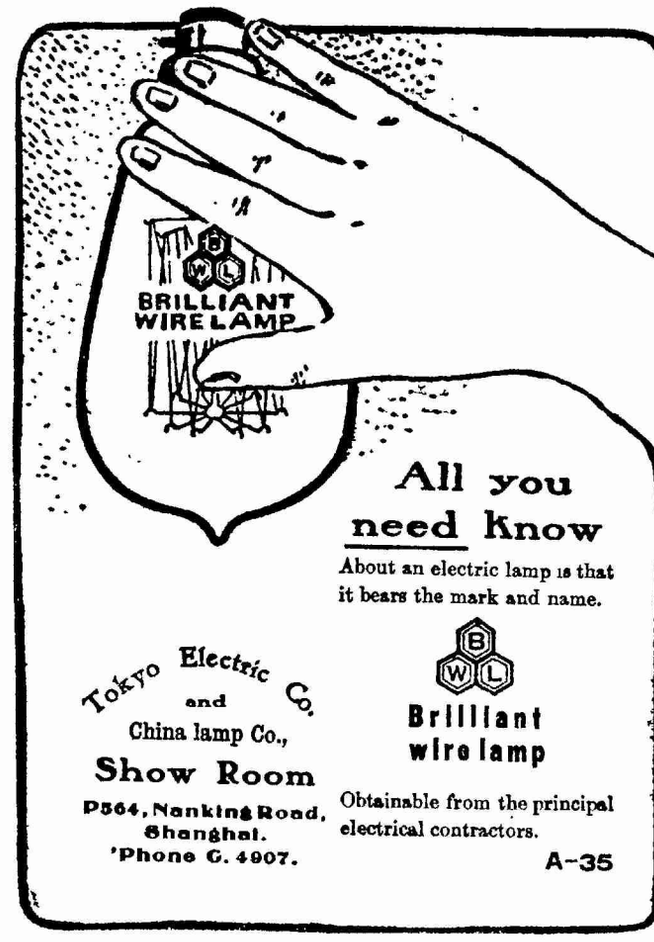
Lieutenant Carl W. Bishop, United States Navy, has been appointed Assistant to the American Naval Attache and detailed for service in Shanghai.

J. V. A. MacMurray, Charge d'Affaires of the American legation, has returned to Peking with his family after a week's stay in the Western Hills.

"Tin Willie," a monument in the ex-German concession in Tientsin, was torn down on the evening of November 11 and dragged about the streets.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has submitted a memorandum to the cabinet suggesting the establishment of consulates at Omsk, Ufa, Tomsk and Chita.

General Yen Hsi-shan, military governor of Shensi, is now visiting Peking in connection with the military conference and is stopping at the Astor House.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A-35

Colonel Saito, Military Attache at the Japanese legation, left Peking for Japan on November 12. It is expected that he will be absent from Peking about a month.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson has returned to Peking after a visit of one week in Hankow, where his daughter was married to J. C. Huston, of the American Consular Service.

Lu Tseng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the various Allied legations yesterday and offered congratulations, which were most sincerely reciprocated, on the Allied victory.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, a brigade-commander in Hunan, has telegraphed to the government refusing to accept the appointment of Occupation Commissioner of Western Hunan.

President Hsu Shih-chang gave a dinner to the American Minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Hon. Charles R. Crane and several members of the American legation on Thursday, November 14.

Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Communications, has tendered his resignation from the office of Minister of Finance on account of the lack of funds to meet the demands from the different provinces.

The Americans at Tientsin held a reception to-day at noon at the Tientsin Club in celebration of the acceptance of the Allied armistice terms. All Allies and neutrals were invited to attend.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Bessell to the marriage of their daughter Evelyn Olivia to Captain R. L. Christian, 15th U. S. Infantry, which will take place on Sunday, November 30.

The Kettler Monument is still standing, but has been badly defaced. It is understood that the Foreign Office has agreed to take it down and stone cutters may be able to complete the work soon.

Special Notice

MILLARD'S REVIEW has ready for distribution President Wilson's address delivered at the opening of the American Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign in which he set forth the aims for which the Allies are fighting. The address is in both the English and Chinese languages and is in a convenient pamphlet attractively printed. Persons desiring copies of this pamphlet for use in Chinese schools or for distribution to their Chinese friends are urged to write at once, enclosing 10 cents in stamps for each copy to cover postage and printing costs.

Address

MILLARD'S REVIEW

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Shanghai.

The Diplomatic Corps, in honor of the King of the Belgians, celebrated Victory by holding a peace mass at Peitang Cathedral and a peace service at the Y. M. C. A., Peking, yesterday, at which members of the Allied legations were present.

Several Chinese military officers who were instrumental in concluding the Chinese-Japanese Military Convention for the Siberian expedition, which deprived China of much of her sovereignty, have been decorated by the Japanese government.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, received diplomats and other friends at the British legation on November 12. He made a touching speech eulogising the Allied countries. His remarks concerning America were particularly happy.

C. D. Melbourne, an official of the British government at Hongkong, who has been spending a fortnight in Peking, has left to resume his duties. He will return to Hongkong by way of Manila, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton.

The President and the cabinet have entertained Baron Hayashi, former Japanese Minister to China, to dinner, and on November 19 the Minister of Foreign Affairs will give him a dinner, to which the numerous guests from the diplomatic corps will be invited.

An exchange of views is at present in progress between the Allied Representatives, their respective governments and the Chinese government with the object of deciding on a date for the official public celebration in China of the Allied victory.

On Tuesday morning the United States Marines, preceded by the Band and the American flag, marched through the legation quarters calling at each of the Allied legations except the Japanese, where the flag was not saluted and consequently no call was made.

Dr. Hawkling Yen and Philip Tyau, of the Foreign Office, will accompany Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed China's ambassador to the peace conference, to the conference. They will leave Peking in a fortnight.

On Tuesday, two Germans in Tientsin were arrested by the Chinese police. They were believed to be provoking a disturbance. Two Germans committed suicide on the same evening by shooting themselves in their own houses.

On the afternoon of November 13 more than twenty thousand persons, representing over sixty schools and organizations in Tientsin, marched through the city to arouse local interest in the United War Work campaign.

To celebrate the victory of the Allied cause, the Chinese authorities have thrown open the Central Park and the Temple of Agriculture to the public for three days, commencing from Friday, during which time no admission fee will be charged.

On Thursday, November 14, the President sent Wang K'ai-wen, Chief of the Department of Ceremonies, and Ch'en Loy, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to call on the Allied legations and convey his congratulations.

B. Lenox Simpson, Peking correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, delivered an address at the North China Union Language School on Tuesday morning, his subject being "The Early Relations Between China and Japan and the Character of the Two Peoples."

The journalists and pressmen in Peking have submitted a petition to parliament urging that body not to pass the press laws, which aim at the suppression of all political news and conflict with the Constitution, for they allow the press no freedom of utterance or criticism.

On November 9 the group banks released for the use of the Chinese government $5,300,000 surplus salt revenue, after paying $600,000, the first monthly repayment of the short term currency reform loan advanced by the Japanese, nominally on behalf of the group.

Lu Tseng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave Peking for Paris in about a week's time to attend the peace conference in Europe, travelling *via* Japan and the United States. During his absence Ch'en Loh, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will act in his place.

The Tientsin community gathered at the Tientsin Club at midnight on Tuesday, November 12, to celebrate Victory and Peace under the hospitality of the club. Dr. Gordon O'Neill, chairman of the club, aided by the committee, acted as host and welcomed the guests as they entered.

King George V. has sent the following telegram to President Hsu Shih-chang: "Now an armistice has been signed with Germany and the Allies have won the final victory in a war for righteousness and liberty, I beg to extend my heartiest congratulations to Your Excellency and to your nation."

General Yang I-te, Chief of Police for the Province of Chihli and also for Tientsin, was dismissed on November 11 in response to the request of the diplomatic corps, which was dissatisfied with his treatment of enemy subjects living under his jurisdiction. Chang Ju-tung was appointed his successor.

Germans in Tientsin have been notified that they are to remain in their houses, unless urgent business calls them outside, between November 13 and 18. After 8 p. m. Germans found on the streets of any part of Tientsin are liable to arrest. This measure was taken by the Chinese police to prevent disturbances.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch gave a "smoker" on Wednesday night at his residence in the American legation to the members of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association from 10 to 12. Over 70 members participated in his hospitality. The meeting decided to send a message of congratulation to President Wilson.

Foreign soldiers, said to be under the influence of liquor, set fire to the German Bank at Peking at 10 o'clock on the evening of November 13. Mrs. Cordes, wife of the German manager, was in the building at the time, but was rescued uninjured. The United States marines were called out and the fire was extinguished at 12.15 p. m.

The Ministry of Finance dispatched a telegram on November 11 to all the provinces urging the fullest cooperation in the United War Work campaign. In conclusion, it states that "the campaign should be started immediately on receipt of this telegram. Reports about the matter and the subscribed funds should be sent to this Ministry from time to time so that the same may be delivered to the organizations to be remitted abroad."

Hon. Chas. R. Crane, after a visit of a fortnight, left Peking for Shanghai this morning on his way to America. Among those who were at the Chienmen station to see him off were Dr. Hawkling Yen, Councillor of the Foreign Office, and Dr. C. D. Tenney. Mr. Crane will stop at Taiyuanfu, Shansi, to which place Dr. Paul S. Reinsch and Mrs. Reinsch are travelling together with him. Dr. and Mrs. Reinsch will return to Peking next Tuesday.

Among interesting Americans who have recently visited Peking is Robert T. Burge, a prominent San Francisco banker and president of the Gulf Coast Fruit & Steamship Company. Mr. Burge is primarily visiting China in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, of whose contemplated $120,000,000 drive he has been placed in charge. Mr. Burge has just left Peking for the South, where he intends to look over the mission organizations at Shanghai and Soochow. He expects to return to Peking late in November or early in December and then make a short visit to Eastern Siberia in behalf of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A.

Peking, November 16, 1918.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Wu Chi-sun

Chief Secretary of the President of China

Wu Chi-sun, Chief Secretary to President Hsu Shih-chang, was born at Kushihhsien, Honan, and his family has been well known in China for many generations through the literary attainments of some of its members and their occupation of important official positions. Mr. Wu is over forty years of age and is a Chinese scholar. His father was an official in the late Tsing dynasty, and removed his home from Honan to Chihli, and finally settled down at Paotingfu, capital city of the province of Chihli. Wu Chi-sun's and President Hsu's families have been on the most intimate terms for almost half a century.

When Hsu Shih-chang became Minister of Police in 1905, he appointed Wu Chien-sun, a brother of Wu Chi-sun, to be police chief for the preservation of order in the Chinese city of Peking. At the same time, he secured for Wu Chi-sun a position in the Ministry of the Interior or of Civil Affairs, as it was then called, as a senior clerk. From 1905 to 1907 Mr. Wu worked in that Ministry.

In 1907, when Hsu Shih-chang was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria, he transferred Wu Chi-sun from the Ministry of the Interior to Manchuria, made him his private secretary and entrusted him with the special work of

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taking charge of all important telegrams received from Peking or sent out. In Manchuria Mr. Wu remained for three years.

In 1910, when Hsu Shih-chang was appointed Director-General of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, he again transferred Wu Chi-sun from Manchuria to his new office. Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Hsu retired, and Mr. Wu retired together with him. In 1914 Mr. Hsu was appointed Secretary of State when the late President Yuan Shih-kai changed the cabinet system of government into the presidential systemt Wu Chi-sun was made a secretary under his patron in the Secretariate of State.

In the last days of his regime in 1916, Yuan Shih-kai was anxious to give Wu Chi-sun an important appointment, considering him to be a man of talent and executive ability. But the latter declined, anticipating the impending movement to make Yuan Shih-kai the Emperor of China, and anticipating its failure. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai, and upon the restoration of the Republic, Mr. Wu accepted the appointment as Director of the Government Printing Bureau. Later he was made Chief of the Department of Important Documents in the cabinet under Tuan Chi-jui, who was then Prime Minister When he was appointed Chief Secretary to the President he resigned from the latter position.

Mr. Wu manages home affairs for the new President. He is good-natured and frank, and is well liked by his associates.

America

The will of a junk peddler of Lancaster, Pa., who came to the United States as a poor man from Russia about thirty years ago, leaves in trust to his wife and three children G. $225,000.

Including cash received in the Treasury Department on October 2 from the sale of war-savings securities, the total Treasury receipts from this source amounted to $750,467,582.11, this representing the purchase of war-savings stamps to the total maturity value of, approximately, $902,004,305.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

November 15. French and German newspapers anticipate that the Peace Conference proper will assemble at Versailles at New Year 1919.——The U-boat crews at Wilhelmshaven pass a resolution that they would render their fatherland the last, heavy service of taking all the U-boats to the point of surrender.

November 16. The German cruiser *Koenigsberg* arrives off the Forth and meets Admiral Beatty to receive instructions as to the surrendering of German warships and submarines.——Telegrams from Paris announce that the Germans are carrying out the terms of the armistice under normal conditions; British prisoners-of-war working near the Front are now returning, some being given lifts in German motor lorries; the condition of many of the ex-prisoners is pitiable.——German women make an appeal for the mitigation of the terms of the armistice; German Catholics send a similar appeal to the Pope.

November 17. A British squadron sails up the Neva and occupies Petrograd.——Arrangements are being made for President Wilson to make a brief visit to Europe in order to attend the opening sittings of the Peace Conference.——Prisoners-of-war in Germany are being granted opportunities to return home immediately.

November 18. Twenty of a band of terrorist soldiers who had taken possession of the railway station at Hanover (Germany) are summarily shot; the Military Commander of Berlin warns the soldiers that lack of discipline and discord constitute the greatest danger to the young German republic.

November 19. Great rejoicings are announced as taking place in Alsace and in Lorraine on the occasion of the arrival of the Allied troops.

SIBERIA

November 18. The Council of Ministers at Omsk decides to transmit temporarily the Supreme Power of the State (of Siberia) to Admiral Koltchak.

November 19. The U. S. Secretary of War announces that there has been no change in the Russian and Siberian situation from the military standpoint and that no plans had been made either for sending additional American troops or withdrawing any forces now overseas in Siberia or European Russia.

CHINA

November 17. Following the example set in Europe, a Presidential mandate orders the conclusion of an armistice between the North and South in China; the Northern expeditionary forces are ordered to withdraw, provision being made to replace them by civil troops.

November 20. The Chinese government notifies the British and American legations that 1,200 cases of opium purchased from the Opium Combine are to be destroyed; of the total 1,600 cases purchased, 400 have already been consumed.——The Canton "National" Assembly meets to consider the peace proposal recently issued by the President of China.

GENERAL

November 11. The revolution in Germany has a sympathetic effect in Switzerland and Holland; as a

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result of a general strike in Switzerland the Federal Council calls out additional troops; the Council announces that it will resist any revolutionary movement for reform, which it is prepared to introduce voluntarily; in Holland the Socialist leader Troelstra in a speech condemns militarism, which he says emanates from the Queen and her *entourage*, as being antagonistic to the spirit of the people.

November 12. Recent revolutionary changes in Germany include the deposition of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the renunciation of the throne by Prince Henry of Reuss and the appointment of the Socialist Hirsch as Director of Police in Berlin; it is announced from Berlin that Ministers in future will be known as the Commissaries of the People and State Affairs and will be divided among them as follows: Interior and Military Affairs, Herr Ebert; Foreign and Colonial Affairs, Herr Haase; Demobilization and Justice, Herr Dittmann; Press and Information, Herr Landsberg; Social Affairs, Herr Barth; Marshal von Hindenburg is still at Headquarters and in accord with the new German government.

November 13. Deputations of Brussels citizens call on King Albert and inform him that the people of Brussels desire a more popular form of constitution under the monarchy.

November 14. The House of Lords passes a Bill enabling women to sit in Parliament; an amendment to permit Peeresses to sit in the House of Lords in their own right is rejected.——Announcement is made in London that a proclamation would be issued on November 25 summoning a new Parliament for Great Britain, the voting to take place December 14; the Labor Party passes a resolution withdrawing from the government by a vote of almost 3 to 1.

November 15. U. S. Secretary of State Lansing replies to a German inquiry as to whether the U. S. government was ready to send foodstuffs into Germany that the Associated governments by unanimous resolution decided that everything possible in the circumstances would be done to supply the peoples of the Central Powers with food and to relieve the distressing want in so many places threatening their very lives.——Dr. Solf requests President Wilson to grant permission for a German commission to visit America in order to purchase food, owing to the very extreme conditions in Germany.

November 16. U. S. Food Controller Hoover sails for Europe on the s. s. *Olympic* in order to study the food problem in Europe, including that of Germany and Austria.——The German battleship *Wiesbaden*, which tried to escape from Kiel in defiance of the armistice, is pursued and torpedoed by another German warship commanded by revolutionaries.——Polish troops at Warsaw take possession of the German General Headquarters there, meeting with no resistance.

November 17. Postal relations between France and the whole of Belgium are renewed.——Admiral von Tirpitz flees to Switzerland.

Men and Events

The sum of Frs. 43,000,000 has been subscribed to the French Liberty Loan, according to figures at the banks up to date.

Mrs. A. G. Loehr, mother of A. G. Loehr, United States Vice-Consul, and Miss Loehr departed for America on November 19 per s. s. *Siberia Maru.*

J. W. Gallagher, manager of the United States Steel Products Company, returned to Shanghai on Friday, November 15, after a two months' visit in Japan.

B. Atwood Robinson gave a lecture Wednesday evening, November 20, at 9 o'clock at the Union Church Literary and Social Guild on "Some Reminiscences of Literary Boston of the 19th Century."

Honorable C. Denby, of the War Trade Board, who has been in China for several months on official business for America, is planning to depart this week for America.

The Advertising Club of China at a meeting held on the evening of November 19 voted to hold during the winter a series of lectures on advertising and publicity. The lectures will be by both members of the club and outsiders.

Walter A. Adams, former Vice-Consul of the American Consulate, Shanghai, departed for Batavia, Java, on Sunday, November 17, on the s. s. *Paul Lecat*, where he has been transferred to the American Consulate there.

Mrs. Albert Heinz, wife of Professor Heinz of Tsing Hua College, Peking, and son are in Shanghai and are planning to depart on the *s. s. China* for the United States. Professor Heinz has joined the American Y. M. C. A. forces at Irkutsk, Siberia.

David Rose, former mayor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and father of Earl B. Rose, U. S. Attorney-at-law, Shanghai, opened the Liberty Loan campaign in Brazil, where the American Liberty Club sent ten committees out to work, according to the *Omaha Daily News.*

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Shanghai, China.

The Shanghai Horticultural Society's Autumn flower show which opened on Tuesday, November 19, displayed many colors and varieties of chrysanthemums. The show is being held in a specially constructed mat-shed on The Bund. The society has offered a set of prizes for the best essays on the subject by school children following their visit on Children's Day, November 20.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Christian Literary Society was held on November 19 in the Society's rooms at No. 143 North Szechuen Road, the president of the society, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, presiding. The report contained the activities of the club during the past year and indicated that the excellent work of the society has been carried on under difficulties.

The s. s. *Venezuela* and *Santa Cruz*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, have been commandeered by the United States government and all passengers who had booked for the return trip were notified of the action taken by the government and all bookings were cancelled. The *Santa Cruz* is on the East India service. It is reported that the ships will be used for the transportation of supplies to American forces in Russia.

The following cable has just been received from Manager Cutler of the Insular and Foreign Division of the American Red Cross by Judge Lobingier as Field Representative in China: "National and Divisional headquarters deeply appreciate high character assistance already rendered Siberian Commission Relief Work by China chapters and earnestly hope it may be effectively continued with aid of advice from Alfred Castle representing Fourteenth Division at Vladivostock."

On Wednesday, November 20, E. M. Lamb, assistant Naval Attache of the American Legation, Peking, and Miss Leila Valpey, former clerk at the American legation, were married at the American Consulate, Shanghai, at 6 o'clock p. m. by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University, Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb departed for Peking on Wednesday evening, where they will make their home.

United States official war films were shown at the Olympic Theater, Shanghai, on Wednesday evening, November 20, for the benefit of the United War Work campaign. Allied Consuls and sailors of the American, British, French and Italian ships in harbor were the guests of the committee. A section was reserved for the Allied seamen. In addition to the war films there was a vaudeville program given, and the entertainment officially closed the United War Work drive.

Dr. Charles W. Woodworth, Ph. D., who is head of the Department of Entomology, University of California, and who has been spending his sabbatical year in China teaching at the University of Nanking, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, November 24, at 5 o'clock. Dr. Woodworth, in addition to his regular teaching course at the University of Nanking, has conducted a short course in Sericulture with specially selected students from all of the chief silk producing regions of China, and has also obtained effective results from conducting Mosquito Abatement campaign for all of Nanking. Dr. Woodworth is planning to depart for America on November 26 to take up his work with the University of California.

The official celebration of the recent Allied Victory in Shanghai began on Thursday, November 21. when the Artillery salute was fired at 12.15 p. m. at the Shanghai Race Course, immediately followed by a religious service held at the Shanghai Cricket Club and a procession of school children held in the afternoon. On Friday, November 22, a civilian parade will be given at 2.15 p. m. and on Saturday a military parade will take place. The final torchlight procession will leave Avenue Edward VII. at 9 p. m. on Saturday, November 23, and proceed *via* Rue Montauban, Rue de Consulat, the Bund and Nanking Road to the Race Course. On Wednesday, November 20, an official reception was given by the Chinese local authorities to Allied Consuls and other officials at the office of Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, in commemoration of the recent Allied Victory.

The American Thanksgiving Day services will be held in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, November 28, at 11 o'clock a. m. The address will be given by the Hon. Charles R. Crane, a personal friend of President Wilson, who is expected to arrive in Shanghai at an early date. Invitations will be issued to the Allied Consuls, officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Chinese officials and the officers of Allied ships in port. A program of special music is being arranged by a committee of A. S. Goldsmith and Mrs. G. F. Ashley. The following committees have been named: Seating: Capt. Ransom, Lieut. Shirley, Ed. Everett; Ceremonial: Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, J. Black and J. B. Powell; Decorations: Mrs. Lunt, assisted by ladies of the American Woman's Club, Miss Coppock, A. B. Rosenfeld, Lieut. Shirley, Mr. Viloudaki and N. E. Lurton.

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Aggregating Tls. 1,500,000, thirty-nine civil petitions have been filed in the Mixed Court against German firms and individuals by G. D. Musso, attorney for the liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank. The liquidation of the bank and other German institutions in China are now being speeded up.

The United War Work fund campaign was officially closed on Monday, November 19, with the total for China being Mex. $1,099,173, that of Shanghai alone resulting in Mex. $79,173. A message from New York states that G.$62,300,000 was raised in America during the first three days of the campaign. The following contributions were made in the various places in China: Shanghai, Mex. $79,173; Chihli, Mex. $250,000; Canton government, G. $50,000; Foochow, G. $10,000; Central government, G. $50,000; President Hsu Shih-chang, G. $3,000; Nanking Mex. $150,000; Hangchow, Mex. $100,000; Nanchang, Mex. $20,000; Hankow, Mex. $106,000, Tientsin, Mex. $250,000; Kaifeng, Mex. $6,000; and Soochow, Mex. $60,000. Some of the largest contributions were made on the closing day of the campaign.

Representatives of eight organizations, the memberships of which are largely made up of Americans and Chinese, at a meeting held on Monday, November 18, voted to combine in giving a reception and luncheon to Hon. Charles R. Crane, a personal friend of President Wilson, who will be in Shanghai next week. The luncheon will be held at the Carlton Cafe at 12.15 o'clock on Wednesday, November 27, and arrangements have been made for entertaining more than 200 persons. Admiral Tsai Tin-kan, chairman of the Chinese Revision Commission, will preside at the meeting. The following organizations will participate in the reception to Mr. Crane: American Returned Students' Club, American University Club of China, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, Kiangsu Educational Association, World's Chinese Students Association, Vocational Educational Association and the Society for Constructive Endeavor.

Amongst other modern interests that the Governor of Shansi is keenly supporting is athletics. About a month ago, an inter-collegiate sports meet was held in the city lasting for two days. Governor Yen Hsi-shan was present throughout the proceedings and took great interest in the various events. The celebrations of the outbreak of the revolution took the form of athletic displays and contests by the military and were witnessed by more than ten thousand people. In the schools and colleges three foreign-trained athletic instructors are hard at work endeavoring to bring the standard of the local students up to that of those nearer the coast. As further proof of the interest that high officials are taking in the North China Track Meet that is to take place in this city in April of next year we have these facts: The Governor has consented to be president of the T'aiyuanfu Committee and has subscribed $1,000 toward the preliminary local expenses. General Chao Tz'u Lung is his representative and takes the chair at all committee meetings. The Chief of the Provincial Police, Nan Koei-hsin, is also on the committee and has undertaken the responsibility of preparing the site where the sports are to be held.

Women and Their Rights

BY MARGARET H. POLK, M. D.

TWICE, lately, Mr. Jernigan has written for your paper and spoken of the advanced position of American women. The first time he advised the English government to take notice that America demands no age limit for the women to vote, while England required her women to be thirty years old before they could have a share in the political legislation of the country. This week he speaks a second time—this time he invites—the women of China and South America, to a contrast with the women of the United States One wonders where Mr. Jernigan gets his ideas of American women. In no country would one expect to find the women's position superior to the ideals of the nation to which the women belong. The women of China are seen at menial labor, but her men pull ricshas, and are not free men. The women of China are bought and sold, but the men of China are under control, and have no voice in their own government. It is highly probable that the people of Colombo also have not raised their standards of human freedom very high. These people are invited to see America, and know how to treat their women. America! which is founded on the principle of Christian Freedom and whose Declaration of Independence (which was so short a time ago proclaimed that the world still hears it) declares for a government for and by the the people!—America! which has just helped in a disinterested fight for democracy! What would these aspiring people see there if they were to go to compare? They would see legislative bodies (not elected by the people, but by the males of the people), in body assembled making laws to govern the other half of the nation who are absolutely unrepresented. They would find men, in whose election the women had no voice whatever (and without a woman present), making laws, controlling laws, concerning marriage, children, properties, foods, fuel, clothing, labor—any and every thing which concerns women, without ever a word being allowed from these women—even making laws as to how old a girl may be before she can consent to her own ruin—(one set of men putting that age at eleven years) and no woman had any power to speak! These friends would find a country where the men make and execute the laws, and in one city alone there were 5,000 young women in one year gotten into the White Slave market, some of them sold and bought—yet no woman in that land had a right to alter or execute the law! They would find a land where the women are laying aside all traditions and were working on farms and in public places—where women are giving up comfort and ease—where women are giving up sons and daughters, to fight for human freedom just as fully and as freely as the men are, yet in the very midst of this war for democracy the government meets and insults democracy as well as American women by declaring that women shall remain legal slaves. If Mr. Jernigan could lead his delegation to the United States superficially he could let them see free women, because the men are free, and it pleases their pride to have the *privilege* of *giving* to *their women* privileges far above what the

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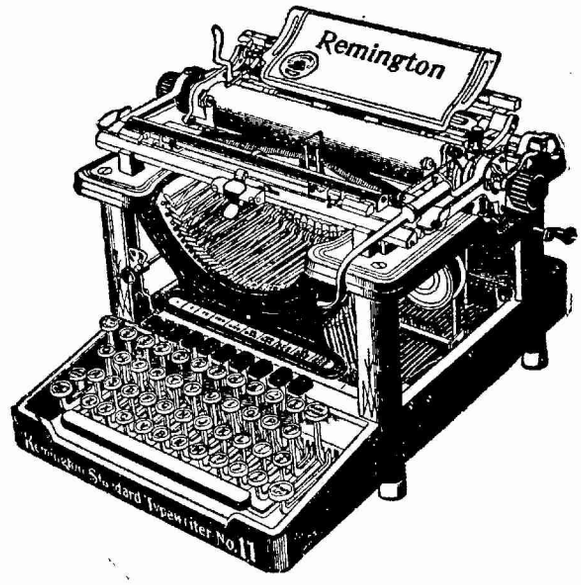

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law allows. If, however, they choose to inquire about the legal standing of these women, they will learn that women in the U. S. A. have no legal existence. A few *states* have recognised them, but the United States has refused to do so. So to-day when the Chinese women wave the flag, because democracy is triumphant, they are almost as much entitled to it as their men. When an English woman waves her flag it is to be hoped that she has the right to do so by virtue of being thirty years old. When the American woman waves the American flag she waves the flag of the country which she loves, but not *her* flag *yet* till the United States gets the democracy for which it has fought, by allowing the other half of her governed a voice in their government. As an American citizen, Mr. Jernigan would better remain in humble silence about the position of America's women, until the public has forgotten the last government's ruling on the subject, or sets its women free.

American Woman's Club

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, addressed the meeting of the American Woman's Club held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, November 19, at 5.30 o'clock. In Judge Lobingier's address much attention was given to a review of the Filipino and Chinese relations from the part played by the Chinese in Philippine history prior to Spanish dominion. He cited the most prominent figure in Philippine history, Jose Rizal, descended from a Chinese, and mentioned Teodoro Yangco, one of the Philippine Commissioners to Washington; Jose Velasco and other leading Manila merchants; Sergio Osmena, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Vicente Singson Encarnacion, leader of the opposition party, and others prominent in Philippine affairs whose ancestors came from the China coast. "China dominates the civilization of the Eastern world as did Rome the civilization of the West and the China overseas can be compared to the countries overseas from Greece and Rome," said the speaker as he traced the civilization of Japan and neighboring countries to China.

A short business meeting was held before the regular program and the following were admitted to membership: Mrs. Nelson E. Lurton, Mrs. Julean Arnold, Mrs. E. W. Perry, Mrs. B. S. Fenn, Mrs. A. D. Gibbs, Miss Laura Anderson and Miss Amy K. Holway. Mrs. A. L. Blechenden was chosen a member of the nominating committee for one year and Mrs. R. H. Gregory, Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson and Miss Frances Russell were elected for three-year terms. Mrs. A. H. Hallam and Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson were the tea hostesses yesterday. The regular meeting of December 17 will be in the form of a Christmas tree and entertainment for children. The meeting of the Study Class scheduled for to-morrow afternoon has been postponed until Tuesday. A special meeting of the club has been called for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Women and Events

Nearly 100 persons attended the annual Young Women's Christian Association luncheon given on Wednesday, November 20, at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters at 11-a Quinsan Road, Shanghai. Brief talks were made during the luncheon, explaining the Y. W. C. A. work and extending a word of welcome to the guests, by the following people: Mrs. T. T. Wong, Mrs. D. Y. Ling, Miss N. Y. Sung and Mrs. Mei. A demonstration was given showing how the work of the Y. W. C. A. was conducted and through what departments, from the Board of Directors to the small committees, this being clearly explained by Mrs. T. B. Wei. In addition to the addresses made there was an exhibition of physical exercises by the girls enrolled in that department, which shows a great step towards progress among the Chinese women who have long been held down by bound feet. Consul-General Sammons, on behalf of those present, tendered a word of thanks, and called for three cheers for the Y. W. C. A. and Mrs. Seaman, who has recently come from America and gave the first donation to the United War Work campaign, which was Tls. 500, in addition to having her home at Poughkeepsie, New York, used for Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work.

It has been proposed to have a tablet inscribed to the mother of President Wilson placed outside Lowther Street Congregational Church at Carlisle, near Scotland, according to a London daily. President Wilson's mother was born at Carlisle and his father was minister of this church from 1820 to 1835.

On September 30 President Wilson called upon the United States Senate to pass the constitutional amendment granting women full and equal suffrage with men. As "commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy," he declared suffrage to be vitally essential to the prosecution of the great war of humanity.

The War Industries Board of the United States has announced that the measures already adopted will meet the needs for platinum without necessitating sacrifices from private individuals, as many women have offered their platinum jewelry to the government. Where gifts have been made, the government has paid the women for the metal at the fixed price of G.$105 per ounce. The war requirements of the government this year total 100,000 ounces, principally needed in the manufacture of explosives.

The vacancies caused by the chemically trained men entering the army munition plants and dye industries of the United States, has caused women to enter into the service as laboratory assistants. The type of work for which the women are fitted appears to be routine determinations such as silicon, evolution sulphur and color carbon. By observing the results of numerous duplicate determinations which have extended over a period of several months, it appears that the women are extremely accurate.

It has been reported that due to the scarcity of leather that it is obvious and necessary that a search for leather substitute must be made, according to the October issue of the *American Exporter*. The skins of aquatic animals offer a practically undeveloped resource and recent experiments at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, have demonstrated that a marketable leather can be obtained from the skins of the shark and codfish. The shoes made from the shark skins, it is said, cannot be distinguished from those made of other leathers and the wearing qualities seem to be superior. The reason that the skins of aquatic animals have not be used heretofore is that land animals have been more plentiful.

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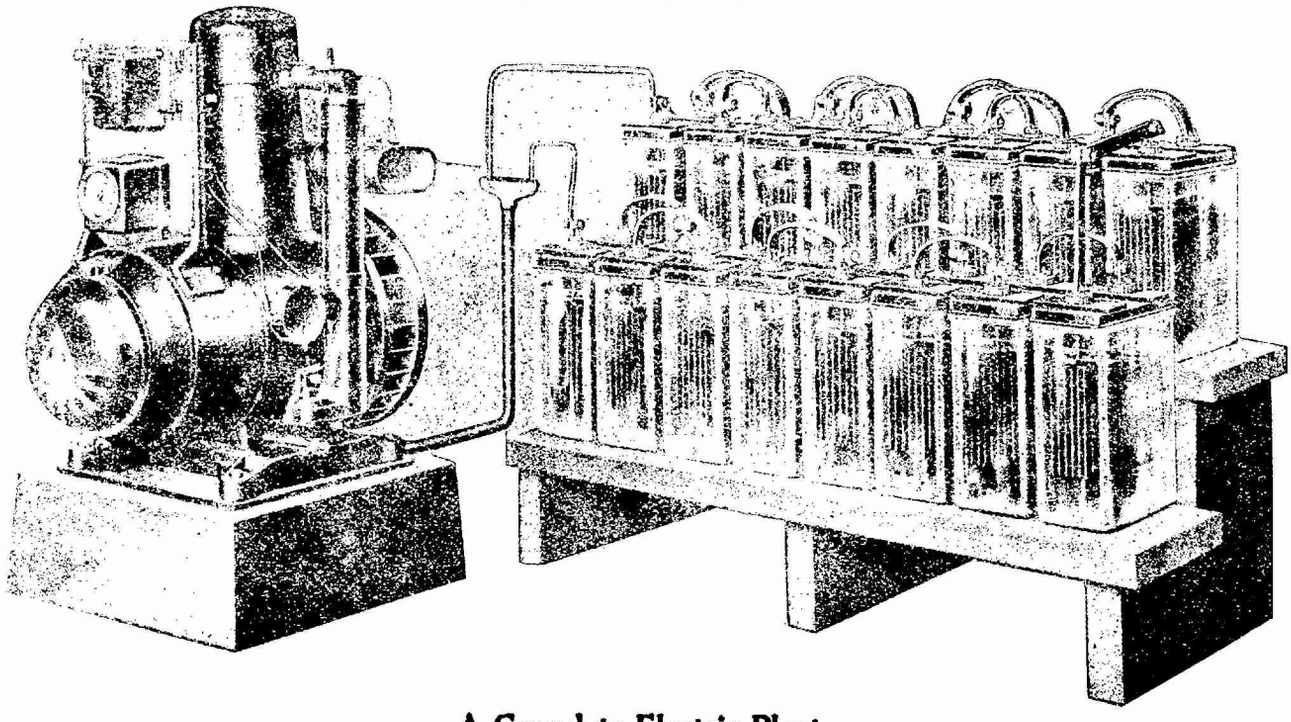

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America Must Not Stop With Germany's Defeat!

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

THE Yankees on the western front have done splendid work in stamping out the Germanic pestilence, in reclaiming devastated territory from German control, in eventually putting Germany in a yield-or-die position, and in short in making the world safe for democracy, as President Wilson says. It requires no proof that the motive which has led the peace loving Americans into the world's greatest struggle is purely noble and humanistic—the purity being without the least adulteration whatever. They fight for freedom of the world at large, for democracy and for destruction of the supermen-to-be, and reassert the rights of men. That America has been of material assistance in running the war is acknowledged by all thinking Chinese. Whether American principles will ultimately triumph is still very doubtful. America must understand that victory over Germany is not the ultimate triumph after all and is simply a stepping stone to that. The bare victory over Germany is far from worth the shedding of blood of the Yankees. By ultimate triumph is meant the complete victory of freedom and democracy. He is the benefactor of the world that can drive out of existence slavery and autocracy. The victors of Germany alone cannot claim such an honor. Unless there is no more Germanism in the world America cannot claim the honor of having triumphed over autocracy, any more than a policeman can claim to have succeeded in keeping thieves out of a city, when, though there are no thieves in one part of the city, highwaymen, housebreakers and burglars haunt another part. When the Great War has drawn to a close a peace conference will be convened, in which all questions of the world's concern shall be discussed deliberately and settled accordingly. America then is to determine whether autocracy and slavery shall be temporarily imprisoned or sentenced to death permanently. Whether Germanic aggression shall be tolerated by another country and whether democracy is really triumphant or not is the vital question. The world will be facing her fateful hour. There is no question that America will firmly stand for democracy and freedom. What I desire to emphasize is that after the Great War America should exercise unusual care in handling Eastern problems, guarding herself at all times against misunderstanding and misinterpreting Eastern affairs. Since China pledged her hands in the cause of freedom and democracy with America, she failed. She has been unable to help the Allies as she should. But if we make a microscopic examination of the cause of China's troubles, we will clearly see that there is an extremely deleterious bacterium preying on her vital parts. All her troubles are due to the working of her sinister neighbor cloaked in a friendly costume. She is really suffering a German-type invasion in an unperceived but most sickly manner. It is somewhat strange to say that one nation's troubles lie at the door of another. This is best demonstrated by actual facts. The present civil war in China for instance is sapping her virility by slow degrees. The cause of this struggle is of course between the North and South. But this difference is tacitly actuated by her strong neighbor. Whenever there is a chance for a difference in a Chinese argument, Japan mixes in it and either directly or indirectly works on both sides so that China is always entangled in an endless struggle. Japan is not active in the present civil war only—nay, she is responsible for practically all the political and civil disturbances a well as China's stagnancy in advancement. In all as assinations of a political nature there is sure to be some Japanese connected with them. With all Chinese statesmen of importance there are Japanese who profess to be their good friends. They take part in all the political parties in China. They extend help to the Royal House Party, that works for the restoration of the old dynasty. In a word, political intrigues in China are always an object of interest to the Japanese. In civil matters, their evil workings are also obvious and detestable. In the recent robbery on a railroad in North China, several Japanese were actually arrested together with the native bandits. Again the latter's arms are also found to be supplied by the arrested Japanese. Of course this event has some sinister meaning in it. The Japanese settlement in Hankow, too, is a favorite haunt of opium-smokers, robbers, thieves, kidnappers, gypsies and all other sorts of dangerous persons. They feel quite at home in this abode, although they are under vigilant watch in other parts of the city. Again, most rumors productive of disturbances are of Japanese making, and the credulous Chinese people are totally at their mercy. As I have said, China's stagnancy in progress is also accountable to the same cause. Japanese influence in Chinese political circles is now in its culmination. All measures have to receive tacitly the assent of the Japanese before they can be put in force. So those reform measures of real benefit to China are frustrated, and those harmful to her are encouraged. The atmosphere of Peking is saturated with Japanese odor. Those faithful workers of China are gradually eliminated. On the other hand, those corrupt officials, the pretorian guards of China, receive their backing and hearty assistance. Some may doubt that this might not be true. But you must remember that Japan at present is omnipotent over China. The Twenty-one demands were imposed upon her: what else cannot be done?

All these contribute to throw light on a much overlooked German-type invasion which is now in full swing in China. What attitude shall America take, to blame or to sympathize with China? It is altogether up to America to make right judgments and to decide what to do after the Great War. If she will give up the unfinished task she has taken up, Herculean as it is, Democracy and Freedom will weep at the catastrophe they are going to incur in the future. If, however, she will carry on vigorously the unfinished task, we shall look forward for that day when the whole world chants the requiem over the death of autocracy and slavery.

PETER S. JOWE.

Chinese Government Institute of Technology,
Shanghai, November 1, 1918.

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Far Eastern Press Opinion

China Must Uproot Militarism

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao"

As the result of the war in Europe we mus realise that hereafter despotism, militarism and frightfulness must thoroughly be uprooted and the tide of righteousness, humanity and democracy take a forward leap. And since China is a part of the great world it is impossible for her to escape this rule. Stimulated by the recent events our people are also coming to realize this as is evidenced by their efforts to secure internal peace. But they are facing great difficulties because of the deep rooted military influences and the existence of the organised corrupt mandarinate. A peace society exists but there are not lacking men who would take advantage of the same to benefit themselves. We find Tuan Chi-jui still holding the control of the War Participation Bureau with the evident aim of reviving his exploits at an opportune time. Therefore unless our citizens wake up and stir themselves to fight for their sovereignty, it will not be long before they are once more smothered under the arrogance of the Militarists. We recommend therefore that in order to consolidate the Republic we must, first, abolish the War Participation Bureau, second, place the national army on a definite scheme of strength and formation so that the troops will be available only for the defence of the national possessions against foreign invasion. Military interference in civil affairs must by all means be prevented, third, a good local self-government system must be devised to allow reasonable scope for free activities to the local people. Not until these things are done can we hope for a well organised government and to secure the unity of the whole country.

Chinese Merchants and Patriotism

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Shanghai)

It is a great point that the war has proved right to be more powerful than might and democracy is capable of crushing militarism. It is also an unprecedented thing in history that eleven countries join in crushing the enemy of humanity. People who know these facts will never fail to welcome the news of the victory of the Allies. Why then are our merchants seemingly indifferent? We say it is lack of proper means to distribute information. Take for instance the Chamber of Commerce. All it did was to advertise in the newspapers that the victory should be celebrated by putting up flags. Something more effective is needed to stir up the merchants who are poorly informed. The seeming lack of enthusiasm is also due to the doctrine preached by certain leading merchants during the last few years that merchants should talk only about commerce and trade. Even the celebration of Independence Day (Chinese) is not observed with the old time enthusiasm. It is time that our merchants think more about state affairs.

China and the Weaker States

Form the "Hsin Shen Pao"

It is a recognised fact that the existence of weaker states depends on the principle of right and justice as their only protection. Right however is a dead letter until might is dead, and humanity is a misnomer until militarism is ended. Military Germany is now overwhelmed by the united efforts of the World Powers and President Wilson, at the very beginning of the participation of the United States, had made the statement that after the war there should be a League of Nations if the world is to be kept in peace. He has done much thus for the protection of the weaker States. Human kind is however exceedingly changeable. It is quite possible for a second Kaiser to spring up as our memory is buried in the comb of age. For this reason it is the right of the smaller States to seek for means for self-expansion and uplift so that they might in time defend themselves against the arbitrariness of stronger Powers.

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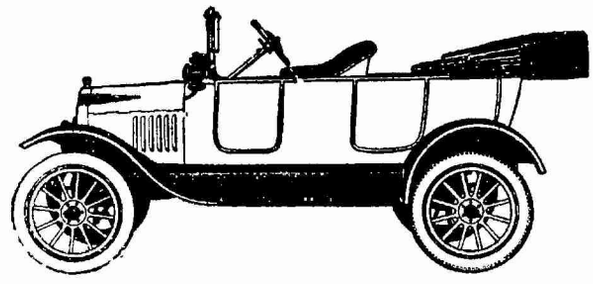

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In China, there are few cars indeed that approach the dependable Ford for general and business use. The low cost of operation—economic use of gasoline—simplicity of operation for native chauffers—and general convenience in travelling narrow congested streets are familiar facts to all. These are the reasons why the demand is always ahead of the factory supply, great as that is.

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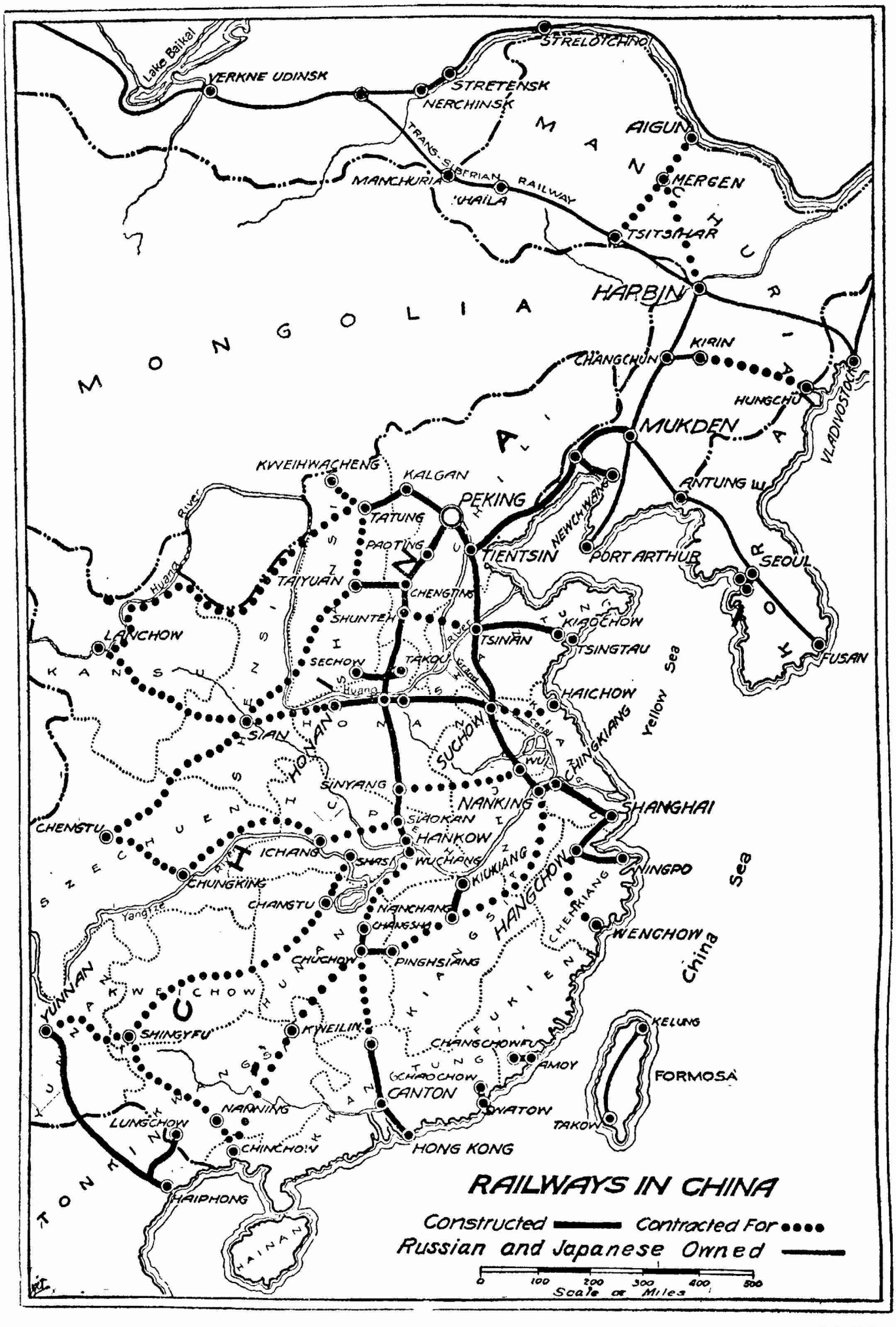
China's Foreign Trade Analyzed

By Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, Shanghai

Articles		Amount U. S. Currency	Per cent credited to—
IMPORTS			
Cigarettes	thousands	6,686,228	Great Britain, 49; United States, 25; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 9; others, 5.
	value	$21,620,808	
Cotton: Raw	pounds	55,261,066	India, 71; Japan, 11; United States, 7½; Honkong, 10; others, ½.
	value	$7,785,236	
Cotton: Yarn	pounds	326,329,866	Japan, 50; Hongkong, 25; India, 21; others, 4.
	value	$50,672,225	
Electrical material	value	$2,955,964	Japan, 41; Great Britain, 20; U. S., 17; Hongkong, 9½; Canada, 2½; others, 10.
Galvanized sheets (101,509)	tons	6,767	United States, 39; Great Britain, 38; Japan, 13; Hongkong, 8; others, 2.
	value	$1,018,376	
Iron and mild-steel bars	tons	25,778	Japan, 29; United States, 28; Great Britain, 18; Hongkong, 12; Russia, 12; others, 1.
	value	$1,936,341	
Kerosene	gallons	147,756,098	United States, 57; Hongkong, 27; Straits Settlements, etc., 5; Japan, 4½; Dutch Indies, 3; others, 3½.
	value	$26,404,257	
Leather	pounds	15,611,600	Hongkong, 67½; Japan, 27; United States, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$6,606,148	
Lumber (softwood)	square feet	224,404,051	Japan, 82; United States, 11½; Russia, 5; others, 1½.
	value	$5,894,657	
Nails and rivets	tons	22,184	United States, 47; Japan, 19; Hongkong, 21; Great Britain, 6; Canada, 2; others, 5.
	value	$2,322,587	
Paints and paint oil	pounds	16,409,200	Great Britain, 41; Japan, 18; Hongkong, 17; United States, 15; others, 9.
	value	$1,267,496	
Paper, including cardboard	value	$8,018,007	Japan, 40; Sweden, 13½; Norway, 11½; Hongkong, 7; Great Britain, 10; United States, 13; others, 5.
Piece goods: Drills	pieces	1,143,372	Japan, 88; United States, 9; others, 3.
	value	$3,009,469	
Piece goods: Jeans	pieces	1,437,894	Japan, 86; Great Britain, 12; others, 2.
	value	$3,889,378	
Piece goods: Sheetings, gray	pieces	2,447,318	Japan, 76; United States, 17; Great Britain, 4; others, 3.
	value	$7,078,599	
Piece goods: Shirtings—gray	pieces	2,326,584	Great Britain, 53; Japan, 30; Hongkong, 15; others, 2.
	value	$6,369,076	
Piece goods: Shirting—white	pieces	3,678,356	Great Britain, 75; Hongkong, 16; Japan, 8; others, 1.
	value	$12,213,896	
Railway materials and sleepers	value	3,266,159	Japan, 48½; United States, 25½; Great Britain, 15; Russia, 3; others, 7½.
Sheets and plates (348,337)	tons	29,889	Great Britain, 38; Japan, 28; United States, 18; Russia, 11; others, 5.
	value	$1,874,799	
Tinned plates	tons	25,664	United States, 42; Great Britain, 30; Hongkong, 18; Straits Settlements, 4; others, 6.
	value	$2,994,658	
Tobacco, leaf	pounds	19,790,533	United States, 62½; Hongkong, 21½; Russia, 6; Japan, 8; others, 2.
	value	$2,737,580	
Vehicles: Locomotives, and tenders	value	$11,898,578	Russia, 91; United States, 8; others, 1.
Vehicles: Motor cars	value	$596,183	United States, 66; Great Britain, 11½; Japan, 7; Canada, 13; others, 2½.
Wax, paraffin	pounds	25,632,133	United States, 35; Hongkong, 27; Dutch Indies, 13; British India, 10½; Japan, 9; others, 5½.
	value	$1,665,166	
EXPORTS			
Antimony: Crude	tons	13,197	Japan, 74; United States, 12; Great Britain, 7; others, 7.
	value	$4,068,078	
Antimony: Regulus	tons	11,544	United States, 60; Japan, 25; Hongkong, 9; others, 6.
	value	$5,725,328	
Beans	tons	586,166	Japan, 19; Russia, 50; Great Britain, 5, Denmark, 11; Dutch Indies, 6; others, 9.
	value	$14,562,363	
Bristles	pounds	8,371,600	Great Britain, 31; United States, 23; Japan, 21; Hongkong, 14; France, 9; others, 2.
	value	$4,583,994	
Copper ingots and slabs	tons	37,154	All but a very small quantity to Japan.
	value	$7,509,932	
Cotton, raw	pounds	113,471,600	Japan, 80; United States, 14½; Great Britain, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,157,536	
Egg albumen and yolk	pounds	38,446,133	Great Britain, 57½; United States, 25; France, 9; Japan, 5; others, 3½.
	value	$6,379,899	
Iron, pig	tons	159,475	Japan, 94; United States, 2; Canada, 2; others, 4.
	value	$4,286,431	
Meats, fresh and frozen	pounds	40,761,867	Great Britain, 38; Philippine Islands, 4; Russia, 58.
	value	$2,137,518	
Oil: Bean	pounds	208,752,000	Japan, 37; United States, 23; Great Britain, 20; Sweden, 10; Russia, 6; others, 4.
	value	$9,801,412	
Oil: Wood	pounds	68,689,733	United States, 78; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 5; others, 5.
	value	$4,565,108	
Silk, raw: Re-reeled	pounds	1,820,000	United States, 67; France, 18; Great Britain, 12; others, 3.
	value	$7,506,061	
Silk, raw: Steam filature	pounds	8,775,067	Hongkong, 54; United States, 22½; France, 21; Russia, 2; others, ½.
	value	$44,538,143	
Silk pongees	pounds	3,235,467	Hongkong, 20½; Great Britain, 18½; U. S., 16½; Australia, New Zealand, etc., 15; India, 8; Canada, 5½; France, 7½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 3½; others, 5.
	value	$5,809,181	
Skins and hides: Cow and buffalo	pounds	62,061,467	United States, 36; Japan, 29; Hongkong, 18; Italy, 8; Great Britain, 3½; France, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,563,745	
Skins, and hides: Goat, untanned	number	9,888,271	United States, 70; Japan, 21½; France, 7; others, 1½.
	value	$4,527,524	
Straw braid	pounds	7,610,667	Japan, 43½; Great Britain, 24½; United States, 8; Italy 2; France, 20; others, 1½.
	value	$2,603,575	
Tallow, vegetable	pounds	40,800,400	Great Britain, 41; Italy, 26; United States, 11; Japan, 7; France, 8½; others, 6½.
	value	$2,494,587	
Tea: Black	pounds	86,430,400	Russia, 54½; Hongkong, 15; United States, 12; Great Britain, 11; India, 3; France, 2; others, 2½.
	value	$15,713,672	
Tea: Green	pounds	39,830,400	United States, 22; Russia, 43; Great Britain, 16; India, 3½; France, 6½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 4; others, 5.
	value	$11,787,791	
Tin in slabs	tons	8,406	Practically all to Hongkong.
	value	$7,157,421	
Wool, sheep's	pounds	44,604,800	United States, 74; Japan, 25; others, 1.
	value	$8,861,701	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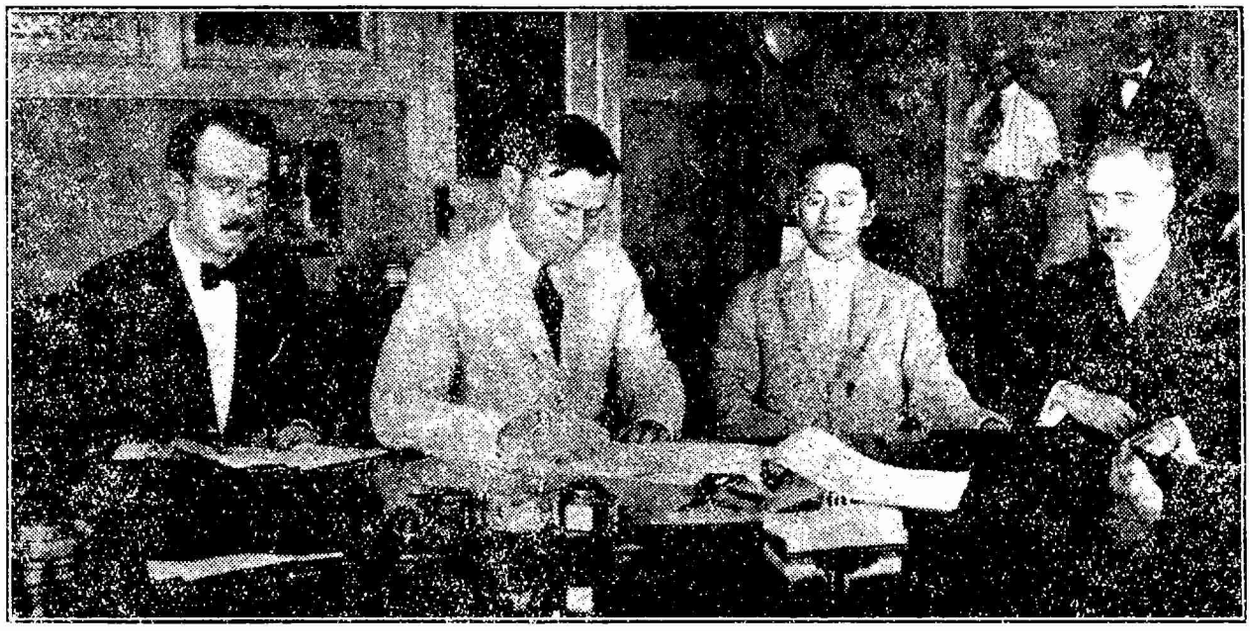
America Orders G. $30,000,000 Worth of Merchant Ships from China



The signing of contracts for G.$30,000,000 worth of merchant ships to be built at the Chinese Government's Yard at Shanghai. From left to right: S. N. Bourne, Secretary U. S. Shipping Board; E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the Board; Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; and R. B. Mauchan, a British Engineer who has spent many years in China and has helped to introduce modern shipbuilding methods here.

How China Plans to Builds Ships for America!

BY H. K. KWONG

Secretary, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works

THE Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works will soon lay the keels of the four 10,000-ton steamers ordered by the American government. The significance of this event cannot be too strongly emphasized, since this is the first time that a great marine power has seen fit to ask of China assistance in shipbuilding. It comes as a recognition of the immense progress this country has made in marine construction; and when the contract for four steamers is accompanied by the public statement of Mr. Hurley, chairman of the American Shipping Board, that he finds the Chinese government dockyard at Shanghai well equipped and highly efficient, it explains why the United States wants China to throw in her shipbuilding facilities for the cause for which the Associated Nations have been fighting. None the less, America, in awarding the contract to the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, acted not without a sincere desire for friendship and good will toward this country.

Although this is the first time that the Kiangnan Dock has come into international prominence, it has a long history behind it and has as its founder one of the most famous statesmen of China in recent years. The conception of establishing a shipyard for the Chinese navy was first held by Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan, the conqueror of the Taiping Rebellion, more than fifty years ago; and he gave it a start by memorializing the Manchu Throne for funds to begin the undertaking. For many years afterward the Kiangnan Dock did exclusively government work. Not until some thirteen years ago was it found more desirable to put it on a commercial basis, although it remained strictly under the control of the Viceroys of Nanking and Tientsin, the two highest ranking Viceroys. A shift from provincial to central government control was effected with the establishment of the Republic, for it was recognized that the close relationship the dockyard bore with the navy made it both desirable and expedient to put it under the authority of the Minister of the Navy.

The change of policy whereby the Kiangnan Dock was put on a commercial basis has been proved by experience to be a wise one for by this means the dockyard has been enabled to supply the great need for docking and shipbuilding facilities existing in Shanghai and other parts of China. It has also proved a beneficial change to the dockyard because it opens to the latter a wider and more varied field of activity. The development under such circumstances has been rapid and most satisfying, as the high state of efficiency it has attained has enabled it to undertake the American order of 10,000-ton (deadweight) steamers.

Hitherto China has been building vessels for her navy and merchant marine in America, England and Japan. The table is now turned. China is to show that she is herself capable of doing what she has been

wont to get done abroad. A new chapter of her industrial history is thus begun. In the thirteen years since the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works was changed from a dockyard devoted entirely to repairs and building of vessels for the navy to one that takes in also commercial boats, it has built altogether 316 ships. Besides the Chinese government, Chinese merchants, and ship-owners of other nationalities in China, it has constructed vessels for the Russian government. The largest steamer built in China up to 1912 was launched at the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works in the spring of that year when the *s. s. Kiang Hwa*(a 4,100-ton boat with a speed of 16½ knots) of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company was launched.

The 10,000-ton steamers which China is to build for the United States will be the largest ships ever undertaken in the Far East outside of Japan. Yard No. 317—this will be the name of the first of the four sister steamers until she is christened at her launching next year—is 425 feet long, 55 feet beam, with a loaded draft of 27 feet 6 inches and equipped with a triple expansion engine. All the construction work, the engine and boilers will be built in China. The United States is, however, to supply the steel materials.

Pending the arrival of steel plates to begin work, extensive preparations are being made to put the dockyard in readiness. More than 2,500 laborers, skilled and unskilled, will be required. From the Arsenal the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works has acquired several mow of land along the river front for ship-berths. This, together with the land bought from private owners, brings up the total area of expansion to more than 25 mow (one Chinese mow is equivalent to one-sixth of an English acre). The dockyard has now five ship-berths for steamers of 10,000 or higher tonnage, besides numerous berths for smaller vessels. A cofferdam is erected in front of the berths to keep the water from washing up on the ground and causing softness to it. The foundation of the berths is prepared by driving 16 foot piles into the ground at regular intervals. Cranes will be erected in the shipping yard to facilitate transportation. These cranes are now being made in the workshops of the dockyard.

It is the plan of the dockyard officials to erect a new boiler shop, machines for which are now being shipped from the United States. The machine shop will also be enlarged with tools brought from America. As a part of the scheme to convert the dockyard from a steam-driven to electric-driven plant, electricity will be used to propel the new machines. A large number of pneumatic hammers and drills have been bought, thus the Kiangnan Dock will do away with hand riveting, etc., and make use of the labor saving machines as those which are now being generally employed in America.

New narrow gauge railroad tracks will be laid to connect all the workshops and principal godowns (warehouses) in order to facilitate transportation of materials and parts of machinery from one part of the dockyard to another. When the whole scheme of extension and improvement is complete, the shipbuilding plant will be thoroughly modernized and brought into line with the best dockyards of America and England. It will undoubtedly be one of the largest and the most modernly equipped shipyards of the Far East.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex, $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
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Chinese Government Railways

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

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Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

The Economic Role of the Philippines

BY G. CHARLES HODGES

SINCE 1913, the economic development of the Philippine Islands has undergone a transformation only parallel to the political reorganization which has changed the whole fabric of administration.

It is much more than a recital of trade expansion, though the commerce of the Philippines has increased tremendously. From the beginning of American occupation up to the first year of the Great War, the balance of trade was against the Islands—totalling P. 37,621,183, or G. $18,810,591. But the changing volume of trade left in 1916 a net balance favorable to the Philippines of a little over $5,500,000; and in 1917 this was pushed up to more than G. $35,000,000, with the first half of the present year showing already a favorable balance of close to G. $15,000,000 in addition. The Philippines are now doing a total trade of G. $161,401,336—the imports being G. $65,797,030, while the exports amount to G. $95,604,306.

While balances of trade may be a deceptive way of measuring economic conditions, the 160 million-dollar business of the Philippines is significant. For if the trade totals have leaped tremendously, the distribution of insular commerce should be analyzed. The Great War has firmly intrenched the United States; we are now taking two-thirds of the exports of our insular dependency, while supplying almost three-fifths of the imports. This amounts to an increase of 72 per cent over the year of 1916, and double that for 1915. But the commercial relations of the Philippines with other countries is equally undergoing change. Until the re-entry of the United States into the Pacific carrying trade, the Philippines were relying more and more upon Japan for their economic existence. In 1914, America furnished one-half of the imports and Japan a scant fourteenth; by 1917 our share had increased by 32 per cent and Nippon's by 113 per cent. Thus the Mikado's land has come to be doing one-eighth of the Philippine import trade; but the movement of this freight is of more importance. Even in 1914 the Japanese handled more than double the Philippine tonnage we did—25 per cent of the total in contrast to our 10 per cent. By 1916, our share had shrunk to 3 per cent, Japan's increasing to 34 per cent of the total. The domination of the Philippine carrying trade in this direction—the relative situation prevails in the exports—has been checked in the last eighteen months; but it has been a powerful factor in the southward economic advance of the Mikado's land. In this re-distribution, the trade between the Philippines and Britain declined 11 per cent. The war situation has heavily checked importations from England, although the general level of exports has risen. While trade with France has declined pronouncedly, rice imports from the French East tend to approximate *ante bellum* conditions. During this last year, both Chinese and Australasian trade doubled.

Summarily, America's share of the importations into the Philippines is five times that of Japan; but the Mikado's land stands second, with Britain pushed down to fifth. In exports, England follows us and Japan is a dangerous third pressing upon British trade in this part of the world. Barring our own commerce, the expansion of purely Asiatic trade with the Philippines—that of China and Japan—is challenging.

The Philippine trade is one in a few staples. The importations, excepting rice from French Indo-China and Australian wheat, are manufactured goods. Cotton goods lead, followed by iron and steel products, silk, paper and leather goods. These are lines in which the Japanese competition is steadily becoming stronger because of Nipponese development industrially and her proximity to the Islands.

Turning to Philippine exports, the staple is hemp—the Islands have a monopoly in world markets. Sugar and cocoanut oil, followed by copra and tobacco, sum up the chief commercial products. All these products have been greatly affected by the Great War, tonnage and export regulations playing a large part in their marketing. Take the hemp situation. In 1899, the Islands exported 70,000 tons; last year it was 169,435, the United States taking three-fifths of the total instead of one-third. This product now makes up nearly 50 per cent of the total value of all exports. At the same time, prices began to soar with war conditions—the average value per thousand kilos was $150 in 1915, $199 in the next year, and $276 for 1917. Even at that, the production is only exceeded by the one year of 1912, which, however, was 10 per cent smaller in comparison to the total exports of five years ago.

The crisis produced by the recent government attempt to regulate hemp prices is important. Price fixing in the first instance depressed the hemp market. An allowance of $15 a bale for freight was made by the United States Shipping Board, but the vessels under our control were insufficient to move the crop. Japanese tonnage refused to meet the Shipping Board rate, and the stoppage of this very important product's movement across the Pacific threatened the economic stability of the Islands. The government rescinded its order; but the situation has not cleared as exporters are cautious about shipping, fearing a renewal of regulation. This has shown two things. The fixing of prices by the government is dangerous—particularly in the case of our insular dependency—when we do not control all sources of supply or have not the shipping to move the goods under regulation. Furthermore, it drives home the fact that the Philippine economy, resting on so few staples, can be easily disturbed.

The insufficiency of transportation figures in the sugar exports. Though the production in 1917 was considerably under that of the previous twelve months, the price stands up but the warehouses are filled with sugar which cannot be moved because of the dearth of ships. What this means can be seen from the fact that the 1917 exports only amount to a little over 12 per cent of the total value, while forming nearly 27 per cent in 1916.

The contrast between hemp and sugar in insular economics should be observed. Hemp, the most important Philippine product, is exported in a crude form without undergoing any manufacturing process; on the other hand, the sugar output is a mainstay of agriculture and at the same time goes through the intermediate

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stage in preparing it for the market. The dual role of sugar is to be found in the very new cocoanut oil industry. Cocoanut products rank third in Philippine commerce. As an agricultural product, copra has formed 20 per cent of the total exports since 1908; but it is steadily declining in favor of the new Philippine industry of cocoanut oil extraction so extensively carried on in the United States. The year 1913 practically begins the establishment of expellers and presses in the Islands; to-day it is the most important manufacturing industry in the Philippines with its potentialities, and the end of exportation of cocoanuts in the crude state may come speedily. There are approximately twenty plants in operation, with over 100 expellers and probably half that number of presses. Where the export of oil amounted to roundly $1,000,000 in 1913, it is now over $11,000,000.

The continuation of this industrialization of the Philippines is absolutely essential to the future of the Islands. It marks an economic coming of age. It is the beginning of a profound shift in emphasis. Hitherto, the Philippines have been a typical dependency; but the extension of these insular industries is changing this. In the process, nothing is more important than the uncovering of the mineral wealth lying idle in the archipelago. The formation of the National Coal Company is a sign of the times. Not only is it developing the Sibuguey coal field in Mindanao; the enterprise is typical of the conditions surrounding insular development. There is being worked out a frank partnership between government and industry—the Insular Administration owns 51 per cent of the stock and participates in the management. Aside from this quasi-government corporation, there are nearly half-a-dozen other projects seeking to develop the latent richness of Philippine coal-fields. The coal is both coking and non-coking; this is important for the future of the iron resources in the Islands. These are under scrutiny. Though world-conditions will retard the opening up of the potentialities of fields such as the Surigao ore deposits, in time the Islands will benefit to the full from its mineral wealth. Besides that backbone of any industrialism, iron and coal, the production of precious metals is steadily expanding. Three thousand tons of manganese ore were shipped to Japan in 1916. The exploitation of petroleum fields soon promises to be a fact—they are distributed over five provinces with every indication of being the next great supply of oil developed for the world's market.

Compared to Japan, the Philippines are overwhelmingly rich in natural resources. The Mikado's land has her world-position through the effective organization of her teeming millions—and this is what the Philippines lack. Labor to-day is the greatest obstacle in the way of Philippine development. Here are 120,000 square miles of vast potentialities inhabited by approximately 9,000,000 people, or about 74 to the square mile—Japan having over 300. This difference in the large sums up the economic problem of the Philippines.

The industrial future becomes a problem of population. The boom days the Philippines are now experiencing in industry are being helped along by the war—the continuation of this process of industrialization is contingent upon a labor supply. The native population is not only insufficient for this expansion; on top of a shortage, there is an economic ineffectiveness. Anyone can go down on the docks at Manila to see this expressed in terms of carelessness, lack of initiative, and maximum number of workers for the minimum of accomplishment. This, moreover, holds true through the length and breadth of the Philippines. An infusion of the Chinese physique would make the Filipino a better laborer. Indeed, the Fourth Agricultural Congress just held has gone on record for the restricted use of Chinese labor to meet the situation. It is generally recognized that the economic expansion of the Islands is running far ahead of the population. Furthermore, the steady southward movement of Japanese immigration—it now forms 50 per cent of the total annual increase to the Philippine population from without—is engaging the attention of the Filipinos. The Japanese are making a little Nippon out of one of the most fertile regions in Mindanao, where a half-a-dozen years have seen them run into the thousands. The 3,500 coming to the Islands yearly do not help the labor problem, as they come to enter agriculture on their own behalf. Thus the Chinese become the only remedy for the Philippines.

The political independence of the Philippine Islands will await the working out of these economic problems. This seems destined to be measured in generations rather than decades, for it all hinges on the population which only can unlock the resources of the Islands. After all, the present abnormal conditions which are making Filipinos and Americans into millionaires count little toward the solution of this question. Overseas capital will be necessary—notwithstanding the optimism

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6 50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang ..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow ..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	P.M.R	..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	Day	..
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10 15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16 00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.58*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou ..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	.	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11 40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South..... a.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	.	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

of native dreamers—for a long time to come; the Philippines wisely are confining this to America. As Quezon, one of the Filipino triumvirate now virtually ruling the Philippines, put it: "We want to have American capital to develop our resources; we can trust it."

The Filipinized administration is giving the economic development careful attention. The betterment of agriculture is being forwarded every day. Credit associations are being established throughout the Islands. The Insular government is the partner of industry—sometimes as a shareholder and sometimes as a fostering hand. The government is ready to meet enterprises half way, but the Filipino leaders are frank in their determination to make them the servants—not the exploiters—of the Philippines. They do not want to see any heyday of get-rich-quick business which leaves the people as a whole poorer. The paternalistic attitude is evident; it is the overseas capital which is opening up the Philippines, although Filipino enterprise is following in an encouraging fashion.

The need for constructive statesmanship of the highest order is patent to anyone in the Philippines if this economic reorganization is to be effected. The Philippine Islands are just at the beginning of their road toward economic manhood. It will depend upon how the dearth of population is met by those in control. It will depend upon the maintenance of an administration which will invite American capital into the Islands on conditions assuring investment while protecting the interests of the Philippine people. It will depend upon the trade relations which grow up between the Islands and the United States.

The test will come after the Great War. The abnormally high level of prices for Philippine staples will collapse, forcing the Islands into closer margins on the world market. The economic pressure of Japan, already restlessly engaged in opening up the riches of the Philippines' neighbors, even now is being felt in the oil trade, the exportation of sugar and other fields. It will be a long time to come before the economic structure of the Phillippines can stand alone —exist without special relations with the United States which bind the two together. The whole trend of Philippine development for the next generation must be toward a community of interests with America. This economic cooperation may have unsuspected bearing upon the political destinies of the Philippine Islands for a long time to come. After all it is the real life-blood of a people.

Manila, P. I., October 1918.

Paper Famine Near

There will be a wholesale suspension of Chinese and foreign newspapers in China within the next few weeks, unless something can be done to relieve the shortage of news print paper. Owing to the export restriction and the shortage of tonnage on the Pacific very little American news print paper has been received in China for several months and Japanese mills are entirely inadequate to supply the demand. In addition their exorbitant prices and autocratic methods with the Chinese newspapers have practically excluded them from the field. Several of the largest of Chinese newspapers in Shanghai have less than a week's supply on hand. In 1916 China purchased Tls. 1,274,534 worth of all kinds of paper and the market is growing at a tremendous rate. Previous to the war China purchased a large part of her paper from Sweden but that market is now closed. There are a few Chinese paper mills in Shanghai but they are not equipped for a small fraction of the demand.

Commercial and Financial Notes

It has been estimated that more than 25,000 acres of forest land were burned in the State of Pennsylvania during the year 1918, according to the report of the chief forest fire warden. From February 1 to June 1 there were 1,355 fires.

According to a Honolulu paper, the Honolulu business men as represented by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, have gone on record, enforcing the proposal to bring to the Territory of Hawaii sufficiently unskilled Chinese laborers to relieve the present labor shortage on the island plantations. A memorial to this effect is to be sent to Washington, setting forth the labor needs of the islands, and asking Congress to pass House Resolution 93, introduced in the first session and entitled "Resolution to promote the growing of food products in the Territory of Hawaii."

Since Japan's capture of Kiaochao, the former German concession occupied by Germany for seventeen years, in 1914, the following industries have been developed in the capital city, Tsingtao, as a result of the endeavors of the Japanese administration, according to the *Evening Post*: Tsingtao spinning mill, the branch brewery of the Nippon Brewery company, Tsingtao flour mill, Tsingtao salt manufacturing mill, the Iwaki brick yard, Tsingtao Canning company, Suzuki silk filature, Tsingtao branch of the Dairen Ice company, Yamaguchi canning factory, Tokusei tannery, Mukai Chemical Works, Hosei Iron Works, Kyugoku Iron Works, Toa Oil Mill, Akashi Match Manufactory Mitsui Oil Refinery, Taisei Yoko albumen factory, Yamaguchi chemical plant, Shantung Development company, Oriental Oil Manufacturing company and others.

At the fifteenth ordinary meeting of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., held in Shanghai November 19 (Wm. P. Lambe presiding), a resolution was passed declaring a final dividend of 15 per cent and a bonus of 15 per cent on contributory marine premiums to be distributed; this in addition to £20,000 placed to sterling reserve account, and Tls. 25,000 written off premises (recently erected). Another resolution provided for a bonus of 20 per cent to the company's staff, this being, as was explained by the chairman in his speech, in recognition of the efficient manner in which the staff carried out the more arduous duties devolving on them because of the war and also in view of the increased cost of living. The chairman in his speech said that due to the diminution in the number of losses during the second half of 1917 and also later, rates on most routes had been reduced from the very much higher rates which had prevailed previous to that period.

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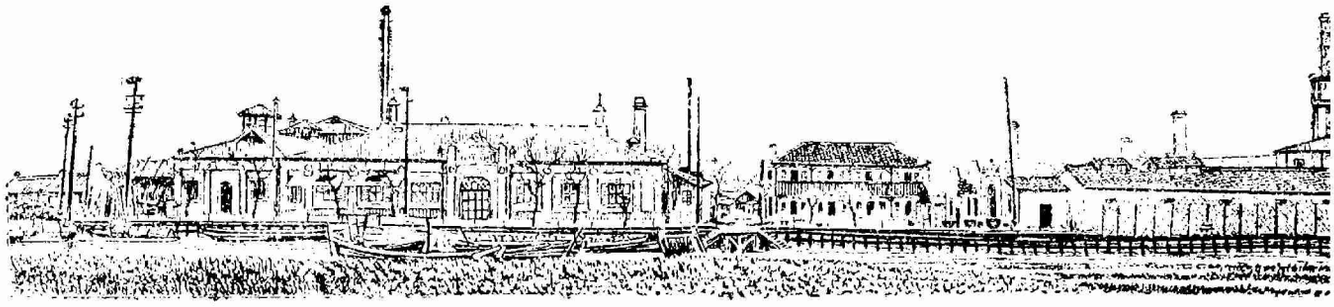

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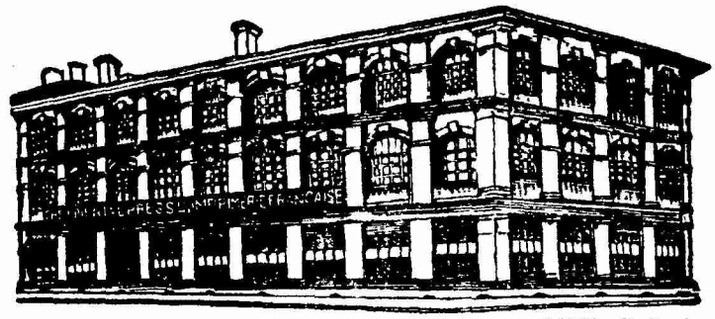

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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Final argument in the Du Pont suit involving the ownership of securities valued at upwards of $57,000,000, was closed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals October 8, Judges Buffington, McPherson and Haight reserving decision. The controversy grew out of the purchase by Pierre S. du Pont and his associates of the entire stockholdings of T. Coleman du Pont, after an offer had been made by the latter to sell through the company to its more important employees, a block of 20,700 shares as an incentive to these men to ally themselves more closely with the corporation.

New Books and Publications

Britain and Reconstruction

Britain After the Peace, by Brougham Villiers. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1918.

THE problem of reconstruction after the war is, in the view of Brougham Villiers, a revolutionary problem. Britain, as a result of war conditions, is even now undergoing a revolution; changes affecting the social and economic life of the country have been going on with unexampled rapidity. And the post-war conditions will press harder than the war conditions themselves. The flooding of the labor market with millions of demobilized soldiers will bring about an economic, and perhaps a political, crisis of serious magnitude.

The only way in which to avoid disaster is, according to Mr. Villiers, first, to provide work for everybody, and secondly, to distribute the burden of taxation in such a way that it will bear equitably upon all. Mr. Villiers has devised a scheme which he believes will accomplish both these ends in the simplest possible way.

The returned soldiers must be provided for—that is axiomatic. Neither their own welfare nor the welfare of society would be duly protected if they were simply turned out of the army to find their places as best they could in a disturbed economic order. They must, therefore, be kept in the army until remunerative work—work sufficiently well paid to prevent any general lowering of wages and of the standard of living—can be found for them. Then they should be left free either to accept this work or to remain in the army. Probably the vast majority of them would prefer the former alternative.

This plan, to be sure, involves a heavy burden upon the tax-payers. But the burden is unavoidable. Somehow the war must be paid for, and part of the price is the cost of economic readjustment. This will have to be paid anyhow—if not in taxes then in privation and in a lowered standard of living. The only debatable question concerning this expense is that of its distribution.

There can be no fear, argues Mr. Villiers, that the proletariat will not pay its due share of the cost of the war. The working classes will pay, if not otherwise, through the increased cost of food. The *rentier*—the man with a fixed capital invested at a fixed rate of interest—will not escape, because, owing to the inflation of currency, his money will buy only half as much after the war as it would before. The business man will pay his share, because, to say nothing of income taxes and excess-profits taxes, war-time gains will in a large measure be wiped out by peace-time losses. The only person, therefore, who is likely not to bear his due proportion of the loss caused by the war, and who may even make a profit out of the war, is the landlord.

Any plan of reorganization ought, then, to provide work for the demobilized troops and at the same time to make the landlord pay his share of the loss which the war has entailed upon the country.

But of what sort should be the work that is to be thrown open to the soldiers—that is to absorb their energies, satisfy their just demands, and save the country from ruin?

Obviously in the period immediately after the war, industry cannot well absorb large new supplies of labor. All over the world, food will be exceedingly dear, and the margin of income left for the purchase of manufactured articles will be correspondingly small. Under these conditions it does not seem likely that Britain will be able to provide for the needs of her people by building up a foreign market for her goods. The most logical manner in which to use surplus labor would accordingly seem to be its application to the production of food.

There is only one plan, thinks Mr. Villiers, that will meet all the exigencies of the case. Tax away the land-holder's excess profits. Require him to place a valuation upon his land—apart from improvements—and impose upon him an income tax based upon five per cent of this valuation. Then make it illegal for him to sell his land at a price higher than the valuation upon which it is taxed. Let the government buy as much land as would be needed to accomodate the demobilized soldiers, divide it into small holdings, and allow the soldiers to acquire it at moderate rates of repayment. The soldiers would then be provided for, the landlords would be properly taxed, and the supply of food would be increased, with the result that the home market for manufactures would be correspondingly enlarged. Mr. Villiers advocates other and supplementary measures, such as assisted emigration and the undertaking of extensive public works; but the small-holdings idea is the core of his plan.

Unquestionably, just as the war has brought about a large degree of what is in effect State Socialism, so peace may call for extraordinary measures of a similar nature. The ultimate question, however, is whether Britain, or any other country, ought to welcome changes of this kind as the foundation of a new order or to accept them reluctantly, if at all, as emergency measures and nothing else. Mr. Villiers adopts the former view; his plan is put forward as the basis of a permanent policy, and, for his part, he has no hesitation about taking the first step in a course which is likely to lead on to greater and greater socialization. If there is peril in this course, he does not perceive it.

But unless one is a Socialist or a single-taxer, this is a point on which one needs reassurance. Certainly, no nation should allow "the logic of events" to commit it to a policy socialistic rather than democratic until it is sure that the new policy is, not merely pointed out by present necessities, but sustained throughout by fundamental truth.—"*From the North American Review*," *N. Y.*

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

November 15, 1918; Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's exception to order of November 13, 1918; bill of particulars; motion to amend petition.

" 16, " Cause No. 707; Huang Mien Chow v. Machinery & Metals Sales Co; petition.

" 18, " Cause No. 647; In re Last Will and Testament of Alfred Carroll Hunter, deceased; administrator's final account and petition; affidavit of publication.

" 20, " Cause No. 707; Huang Mien Chow v. Machinery & metal Sales Co.; confession of Judgment.

Judgments and Orders:

November 18, 1918; Special Proceeding No. 120; In re Last Will and Testament of Calista B. Downing, deceased; order of final distribution.

" 19, " Cause No. 647; In re Last Will and Testament of Alfred Carroll Hunter, deceased; approving final account and discharge of administrator.

Assignments for Hearing:

December 11, 1918; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

IN RE PETITION OF PAISACH NARODEZKY FOR CHANGE OF NAME

(*Filed November 19, 1918.*)

SYLLABUS

1. Names: *Change:* At *common law* a change of one's name might be made without judicial sanction.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	Cause No. 704
FRANCIS STANLEY, Deceased.	Estate No. 267
.....	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given, to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estates; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before May 16, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

FRANCIS F. STANLEY,
Administrator,
c/o China Import and Export Lumber Co.,
Foochow, China.

November 16, 1918.

2.—:—: *But under the statutes* prevailing in this jurisdiction such a change may be effected only in a legal proceeding and "for sufficient reasons not inconsistent with the public interest and satisfactory to the Court."

3.—:—: *Record examined* and found to establish such reasons.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The petition in this cause which is duly verified, reads as follows:

> "Comes now Paisach Narodezky and shows this honorable Court:
>
> 1. I was born at Radomisl, State of Kieff, Russia, on the 26th of December, 1892.
>
> 2. I emigrated to the United States and landed at Galveston, on or about the 7th day of July, 1913. On the 15th day of February, 1915, before the United States District Court of the Western District of Texas, at San Antonio, Texas, I renounced my Russian citizenship and declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States.
>
> 3. On the 22nd day of July, 1915, I enlisted in the United States Army and am now serving as a private 1st class in Company M, 15th Infantry, United States Army, Tientsin, China. It is my intention to return to the United States and to complete my naturalization as a citizen of the United States.
>
> 4. I desire to abandon the use of the name Paisach Narodezky and to adopt and hereafter be known by the name Paul Norman.
>
> WHEREFORE, I pray this honorable Court to change my name from Paisach Narodezky to that of Paul Norman and that henceforth I be known as and be entitled to use the name of Paul Norman."

At common law judicial sanction was not required[1] in order to effect a change of name, but under the Act of Congress of June 6, 1900,

> "No lawful change of the name of a person, except a woman upon her marriage or divorce, shall be made in the district unless for sufficient reasons not inconsistent with the public interest rnd satisfactory to the court."[2]

1. Cyc. XXIX, 271.
2. U. S. Stats. at Large, XXXI Ch. 786, sec. 32.

This act further requires public notice both of the application and of the disposition thereof.[3] The later Act of March 3, 1901, while in no way inconsistent with the foregoing, is more elaborate. It provides:

> "Any person of full age, being a resident of the district and desirous to have his name changed, may file a petition in the supreme court setting forth the reasons therefor and also the name desired to be assumed.
>
> Notice of the filing of such petition, containing the prayer thereof, shall be published for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper in general circulation published in the district prior to the hearing of the petition.
>
> The court, or the justice holding an equity term thereof, on proof of such notice and upon such showing as may be deemed satisfactory, may change the name of the applicant according to the prayer of the petition."[4]

This legislation seems perfectly applicable in this jurisdiction, and, sufficient, under the act extending here "the laws of the United States," to confer jurisdiction on this Court as the one most nearly corresponding to "the Supreme Court" mentioned therein.[5] Proof is presented of the publication of a notice in the *North China Daily Star*, a newspaper of general circulation in the locality where the petitioner resides, as required by the second section above quoted. The petition lacks an averment "setting forth the reasons" for the desired change but that appears to be supplied by the petitioner in his deposition, taken before the Judge Advocate[6] of the China expedition at Tientsin, in which he testifies,

> "I applied to the United States Court for China to change my name from Paisach Narodezky to Paul Norman because it is my intention to complete my naturalization as an American citizen and to reside in the United States. The name of Paul Norman is to my mind more American than my present name and is easier pronounced and spelled than my present name and I believe it will be better for me as an American, residing in the United States, to have this name than the one I now bear. I have nothing to conceal in my past life and the purpose of the change is to aid me in becoming a better American citizen. I have two brothers who now reside in the United States both of whom have taken and are known by the name of Norman and it is our intention that our family name in the United States shall be Norman. I have purchased land in the United States and the contract of purchase was made in the name of Paul Norman."

This declaration seems also to meet the purpose of some statutes, like those of New York,[7] in requiring petitioner to state whether there are judgments, suits or claims against him under the old name. The reason assigned for the change appears to be sufficient and "not inconsistent with the public interest." Accordingly, in the language of the statutes, we find the showing "satisfactory."

Due notice having been given, no opposition having been offered, and no reason to the contrary appearing. it is hereby considered and decreed that the name of Paisach Narodezky be, and the same hereby is, changed to Paul Norman by which name the petitioner shall hereafter be known, the same as if it had been duly given him at birth; and that he pay the costs of this proceeding.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,

Judge.

3. Id. secs 33.
4. U. S. Stats. at Large XXXI Ch. 854, secs. 1298-1300.
5. Alaska Gold Mining Co. v. Ebner, 2 Alaska 611; U. S. ex el. Raven v. McRae, U. S. Court for China No. 586, Millard's Review I, 7; Ezra v. Merriman, No. 701, Millard's Review, VI, 463.
6. Under Articles of War, 114.
7. In *re* Snook, 2 Hilt, 566; Matter of Hamilton, 10 Abb. N. Cas. 79.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. T. Habart, Antung; J. W. Cameron, Seoul; H. W. Andrews, Yokohama; Miss Gall; Mr. and Mrs. Petresco; Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Petres, Hankow; W. B. Hart, Washington; Miss A. Wood; Miss N. Hamacker; Miss S. ZaZaski; G. A. Kyle, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. R. Rantien; W. F. Longwell; Rogers, Hongkong; E. R. Morrison; Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Ditman, America; J. Power, Hongkong; E. D. Pearson, Chingkiang; Miss F. Bradstad, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fairchild, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Babcock, Soochow; P. Janner, Kiukiang; R. R. Rosburgh, Peking; J. H. Giles, Tientsin; Bortry, Peking; Brinberg, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Reim, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Jordon U. S. A.; H. G. Gerin, Canton; Dr. K. C. Brown, Manila; J. C. Knighton; E. M. Harman, Ningpo; E. Davidson, South Africa; J. de Foutland, Local; Mr. and Mrs. P I. Falcones, Tientsin; E. D. Miller, Soochow; W. Katz, Tsingtau; T. F. Millard; E. B. Williams, Jr; H. P. Irvine; P. H. Benedict Nanking; S. Fordshmidt, Japan; Dr. Sherley, Hankow; P. J. Wood, Vladivostock; J. A. Matphonman, Honolulu; A. Nuffret; Mr. and Mrs. Haesendeck; J. W. Nalon; T. Mori, Wuhu; M. S. J. Walsh, Ningpo; A. Eookless, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. Sestree, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Duperrene, Peking; B. Escaelle, Peking; B. Sykohama; A. R. Sherower, Yokuhama; B. C. Line, Yokohama; A. A. Dorlian, New York; E. P. Yannonato, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. I. Tournier, Kobe; Mrs. Faure, Kobe; E. Chischine, Moscow; J. P. Ward, San Francisco; J. N. Rosen U. S. A.; A. H. Jones, New York; J. van Sarasloo, Vladivostock; Lt. G. M. Morse, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. King, Kobe; W. R. Greenland, Tientsin; A. Vorentzoff, Dairen; A. Brck. Dairen; A. W. Swenson; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forsyth, New York; P. D. Weeks, Hankow; A. E. Marker, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. M. Brooks, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lanes, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hamlet; Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. J. Buser, New York; B. C. Leefman, New York; S. J. Odynszord; B. Savinkoff, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Derentel; V. S. Ivanovsky, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Del. Drago, New York; E. E. Carrell, Tungchow; Miss A. J. Guffin, Soochow; T. B. Johnston, Foochow; J. N. Joyner, Wuhu; Mrs. Mann, Tokyo; Mrs. J. Kaufman, Tokyo; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gee, Wuhu; T. W. Morton, New York; Mrs. Kostromitnoff, U. S. A.; A. J. Jacobson, U. S. A; Mrs. A. Yavdynsky; F. Sandossi, New York; C. Denby; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr.; Miss F. T. Bruce, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. Carnelho, Hongkong; R. W. Moore, U. S. A.; G. Stoll, New York; H. Loventza, Christiannia; R. Denming, Hangchow; P. Porenson, Hongkong; D. Weliocheff, Hongkong; C. de Schelierhovsky, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: M. Sealey, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. L. Ward, Japan; J. Klubien, Japan; Capt. Orsini, Hongkong; W. F. Wengon, England; Dr. and Mrs. Salnby, Manila; R. H. Graves, New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Sengh, India; Mr. and Mrs. Louriero, Soochow; W. Glenchsman, London; Mr. and Mrs. Marges, Tientsin; Mrs. G. H. Nolases, Hongkon; S. K. Chen, London; T. A. Mclean, London; A. C. Love, London; E. G. Lugg, Ningpo; Mrs. R. V. Tata and family, Japan; Dorizon; T. S. Covil, Local; K. Kabata, Hankow; S. H. Clarke; Gestrand, Tientsin; J. Valenoi, New York; H. Arias; J. P. Hall; J. Wate; G. Worby, Nanking; C. Anastassellis, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. G. Sundwy, Tientsin; M. Bihofsky, Tientsin; J. A. Bristow; O. G. Anderson, Peking; Count M. Soyeshema, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hourtana, Yokohama; N. Chombertaine, Japan; D. Matsuzawa, Japan; P. Skegami, Japan; P. M. Anderson; Mrs. F. Winfield; A. Lops, Harbin; Mrs. Alabaster, Nanking. G. W. Aglen, Peking; Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Howard, Washington; Mrs. L. B. Robiuson; Miss Ahern; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Meason, Shanghai; Mrs. J. E. Leming Leming; Mrs. A. Shoemaker, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dragge, New York; Dr. and Mrs. R. Cottman, Peking; Mrs. A. Mantrie; O. Y. Kobayashi; F. G. Harrison, Nanking; G. Ronffast, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair, San Francisco; A. Logie; G. Stoll, New York; W. A. Steehler; D. C. Angus, Yokohama; S. Karasseff, Yokohama; J. Zeamer, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Tientsin; W. S. Read, Antung; V. H. Larson, Hongkong; C. L. Glanser, Tientsin; K. D. Noble, Honkong; T. S. Tayson, Hongkong; E. M. Lamb, Peking; Mrs. G. C. Purton, Chinkiang; M. Richards, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Wood; M. and Mrs. W. Russell, Nanking.

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